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NINE WAR HEROES REVEALED

Meet Gallant Death Aboard Special Attack Flotilla at Hawaii

Nation Pays Respects to Men Who Sacrificed Their Lives for The Emperor

UNDERGO STRICT TRAINING

"Five vessels of the Japanese Special Attack Flotilla have not returned yet." These words were contained in the last paragraph of the famous Imperial Headquarters announcement on the Battle of Hawaii—the paragraph which threw, and is still throwing the whole Japanese nation into a crucible of indescribable excitement. The great task of annihilating the United States Pacific Fleet was thus accomplished.

Whenever the Battle of Hawaii is on the lips of the Japanese, their thoughts never fail to dwell on the special attacking corps which, it was announced, "has not returned yet." The entire Japanese nation has been praying for the safety of these brave men.

Now, it has been revealed that these daring death-defying heroes will never return. This announcement was contained in the Imperial Headquarters communique issued Friday which for the first time made public the exploits of this brave Attack Flotilla. Words fail to express the sentiments of Japanese toward these nine heroes who gave up their lives in such a death-defying manner for His Majesty the Emperor and the great cause which Japan has taken up arms to achieve. The entire nation prostrates itself in paying the deepest respects for their souls.

Created by Iwasa

The strategy for the attack by the special submarines was created and drafted by Commander Naoji Iwasa and several officers who actually participated. The men who also participated in this history-making event were specially selected from among those who had pledged to share the fate of their seniors at any moment. They, therefore, did not act under orders. These officers and sailors worked as one, in perfect unity. The plan was audacity itself and when first presented caused the higher Navy officers moments of doubt. Finally, however, Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, decided to approve, being convinced that this method promised sure success. Admiral Yamamoto must have been struck deeply by the daring officers' and men's enthusiastic determination when he granted his permission.

All officers and men then carefully made last minute preparation in order to see that no mishap occurred. Technicians and factory operatives who were interested in the enterprise indirectly also offered their wholehearted cooperation. All went on in absolute secrecy. Preparations and training as well as manufacture and experiments were conducted with unbending energy and unflinching efforts throughout day and night. Theirs really was a training of gods, not human beings, and this was responsible for the great success they reaped in the Battle of Hawaii. The men and officers never expected to return to their base, as they were all well aware of the great difficulty they would experience in passing through the narrow channel of Pearl Harbor in the face of intensive enemy attacks. Each and every member of the submarines' crew were determined to die but not until they had achieved their objective. They never made the slightest mention of their undertaking to parents, brothers, or close friends. During several months before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia they were steeped in training.

The time finally came for them to meet death. The five vessels manned by the nine brave crew dashed full-speed ahead toward the enemy base. After fully carrying out their mission, which included a forceful daylight attack, night raid in the moonlight, and other daring actions, all shared the fate of their vessels. While their comrade airmen were engaged in fierce bombing and discharging torpedoes, these special submarines approached enemy warships so closely that it has never been known in the annals of the world's history of warfare and after remaining submerged for long spells, came up and attacked objectives at night.

The instant sinking of the warship Arizona by them at night was so spectacular that it was clearly seen by the Japanese Forces located far off Hawaii then. After successfully discharging their torpedoes in Pearl Harbor, they sent out wireless messages telling their comrade forces that "the attack was a success" and then they all shared the fate of their submarines in complacency.

Unparalleled in History

Such examples of bravery and loyalty in action have never been seen anywhere else in the world. The tradition of the Japanese Navy officers and men engaged in submarine warfare has been handed down from the late Lieutenant Tsutomu Sakuma, who during the initial period of submarine technique nearly 40 years ago, shared the fate of a submarine in the Inland Sea of Seto. The great results of the Battle of Hawaii were brought to a more brilliant relief by the exploits of the Special Attack Flotilla. A new history of Greater East Asia thus has been unfolded by these nine war gods.

The life careers of these nine heroes follow:

Commander Naoji Iwasa was born in 1915, at Maebashi City, Gumma Prefecture. This war god is survived by his father Naokichi, 75 years old, mother Teru, aged 68, and two brothers Takemotsu, 53, and Goro, 40. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1938. It was in October, 1941, that he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant after serving aboard the warships Hiei, Maya and Kashima. His rank was posthumously elevated two grades to commander, because of his illustrious services.

The late Commander Iwasa was a man with a keen sense of responsiility and was highly respected by his juniors and friends for his strict character which resembled an ancient warrior and patriot. He was commander of the Flotilla attacking Pearl Harbor. Before the outbreak of the war he was confident of overawing the enemy.

Lieutenant-Commander Shigemi Furuno was born in 1918 at Oga village, Fukuoka Prefecture. He is survived by his parents and five brothers. He entered the Naval Academy following graduation from the Tochiku Middle School in that prefecture. It was in 1939 when he graduated from the Academy. He served aboard the warships Yakumo and Ise and later was transferred to the submarine service. He was promoted to first-lieutenant in October last year shortly before the outbreak of the War and was posthumously elevated to Lieutenant-Commander on his meritorious services at Pearl Harbor. He was a judo expert and a typical navy officer. When he went home last September to look after his aged parents, his father scolded him for

(Continued on Page 2)

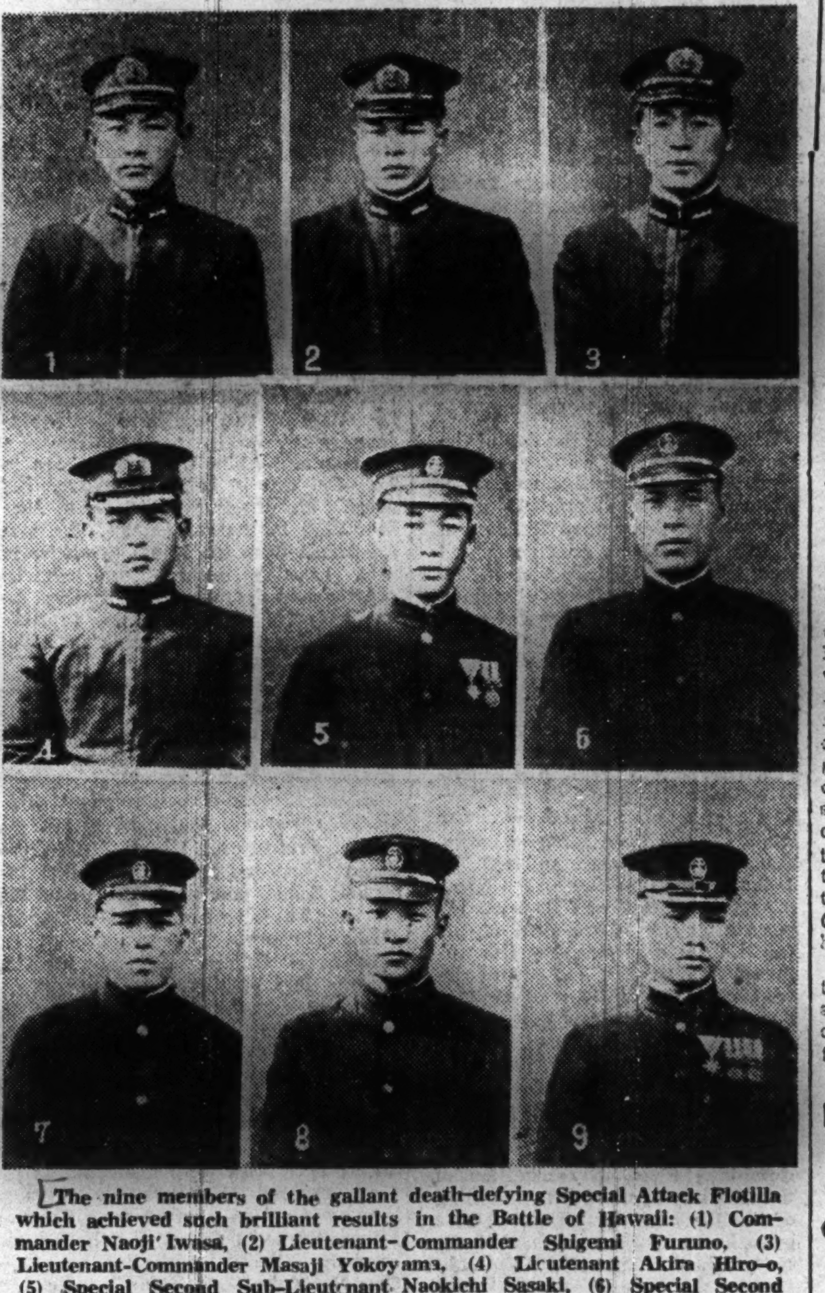
ANNOUNCEMENT
By Navy Ministry
3 P.M. MARCH 6, 1942

The outstanding achievements attained by the Special Attack Flotilla of special submarines in the sea battle in Hawaii on December 8, 1941, have been honored in a citation by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, which the Navy Minister has submitted to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor.

The citation dated February 11, 1942, reads:

"At the start of the war on December 8, 1941, the Special Attack Flotilla, in concert with the Naval Air Force, struck the main body of the American Pacific Fleet in the Hawaiian naval base as the spearhead of the Japanese Naval Force and attained splendid achievements. The outstanding military service of the Special Attack Flotilla is hereby specially mentioned, having enhanced as it did both at home and abroad the reputation of the loyalty of the members of the Imperial Navy, as well as the morale of the entire service."

ADMIRAL ISOROKU YAMAMOTO
Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet



The nine members of the gallant death-defying Special Attack Flotilla which achieved such brilliant results in the Battle of Hawaii: (1) Commander Naoji Iwasa, (2) Lieutenant-Commander Shigemi Furuno, (3) Lieutenant-Commander Masaji Yokoyama, (4) Lieutenant Akira Hiro-o, (5) Special Second Sub-Lieutenant Naokichi Sasaki, (6) Special Second Sub-Lieutenant Shigenori Yokoyama, (7) Chief Warrant Officer Kiyoshi Inagaki, (8) Chief Warrant Officer Sadamu Uyeda, (9) Chief Warrant Officer Yoshio Katayama.

Superb Technique and Incomparable Loyal Spirit of Imperial Navy Hailed

SANK ARIZONA INSTANTLY

The heroic action of the Special Attack Flotilla which surprised the entire world at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia in the Battle of Hawaii was revealed in a detailed announcement made by the Imperial Headquarters at 3 p.m. Friday. The announcement which describes the gallantry of the nine naval heroes follows:

"Regarding the unparalleled heroic raid on Pearl Harbor by the Special Attack Flotilla, a public announcement has previously been made. The plan of the attack that astounded the peoples of the whole world owed its conception to First-Lieutenant Iwasa and several other officers. Several months ago, these officers secretly applied to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet through their respective officers in command with their plan to be put into execution in case an emergency should arise, expressing their desire to perform thereby their duty of loyally serving the Sovereign and the State.

"The Commander-in-Chief, finding after careful study and consideration, that there was a definite possibility of success of the plan and that a way could be found for taking in the men and vessels after the battle, acceded to the enthusiastic desires of the applicants.

Very Best in Navy

"The non-commissioned officers, who participated in this heroic exploit, are also the very best of the excellent men in the Imperial Navy. They are the men in whom the participating officers had always full trust and who had wished to be with their commanding officers in life and death. It was unnecessary, therefore, to recruit applicants especially for carrying out the plan. In an utterly calm and unconcerned manner, applications were presented by their respective commanding officers stating that they desired to have these non-commissioned officers to participate as members of the Special Attack Flotilla and the Commander-in-Chief ordered their participation as they had desired.

"Since then, with strict secrecy maintained even within the service, tacticians and engineers and even workers in complete unity of purpose, devoted themselves day and night without rest or sleep to the construction and experiment or preparatory training with the result that the work was successfully completed in a brief period of time amidst the tense situation preceding the opening of the present war. As it has been confirmed from the above, we may well be proud of the superb technique of the Imperial Navy as well as the incomparable loyal spirit of the officers and men who participated in the attack and the zeal of those who were concerned with the technical and constructive aspects of the project.

"In the execution of the plan, all possible measures were, of course, adopted to assure the taking in of the vessels and crews. However, it is not hard to imagine the difficulty for the vessels to return by weaving between the debris of the sunken enemy ships lying on the sea bottom and passing through narrow channels in withdrawing from the severe counter-attacks, for the enemy's vigilance would be even more strict after they have attacked his main force. It is, therefore, quite natural that as officers and non-commissioned officers of the Imperial Navy they should have made necessary preparations for self-destruction in case of an emergency.

Enters Pearl Harbor

"With absolute faith in the divine help under the august virtue of His Majesty the Emperor, the Special Attack Flotilla set out on a certain day of a certain month on its glorious expedition. It sped its way toward Pearl Harbor, and passing through the enemy's vigilant guardlines and complicated channels, all vessels of the Flotilla penetrated into the harbor, each taking its pre-assigned position. They attacked the enemy in broad daylight or made a surprise attack by night, carrying out a thrilling exploit without precedent in history; and after performing their duties the crews shared the fate with their vessels.

"In particular, the instantaneous sinking of a battleship of the Arizona class as the result of a night assault by the Special Attack Flotilla was clearly observed by the Japanese Naval Force far away from the Hawaiian naval base. At 4:31 p.m., December 8 (9:01 p.m. of December 7, Hawaii time), just two minutes after the moon-rise, a tremendous explosion occurred in Pearl Harbor, sending fiery columns high up into the air, together with the scattering red hot iron splinters. In a few minutes, the fiery columns disappeared, whereupon the enemy anti-aircraft batteries went into action, apparently mistaking the raid of the Special Attack Flotilla for that of Japanese Aerial Force. At 6:11 p.m., the same day (10:41 p.m., Hawaii time), a wireless message from one of the Special Attack Flotilla was received, announcing its successful mission.

"The vessels of Special Attack Flotilla are regarded as having either blown themselves up or having been sunk by the enemy after 7:14 p.m., the same day, when the wireless communication from the Flotilla ceased.

"During its daylight attack, there is not the slightest doubt that the Special Attack Flotilla attained supreme results amidst the confusion reigning in Pearl Harbor where the enemy failed to identify the Special Attack Flotilla, though the enemy fleet may have barely witnessed its movements. At present, however, it is difficult to distinguish the results attained by the Special Attack Flotilla from those of the air force.

No Vessel Returned

"The Flotilla was instructed to rejoin the fleet, following the conclusion of its attack, but no vessel of the Flotilla returned. We cannot but conclude that the Flotilla attacked the enemy warships at an unprecedentedly close range, against the rain of bombs and air-torpedoes dropped by the Japanese Air Force, or remained submerged during the daytime and came up to the surface with the moonrise to concentrate attacks on those enemy capital ships which they confirmed had suffered comparatively little damage from the daytime attacks. All the crews meanwhile were entirely devoted to attaining the maximum results of attack with the idea of rejoining the fleet being entirely left out of their consideration, as they were above the question of life or death.

"The offensive spirit, inspired by an unswerving devotion to His Majesty the Emperor is true to the best tradition of the Imperial Navy, having no parallel in the world: it adorns the opening page of the annals of the current War."

FOUR-DAY AIR ATTACKS BY NAVY NET 73 PLANES WITH NO LOSSES

In their large-scale bombing raids on Broome, a key point on the northwestern coast of Australia, Wyndam, another important base on the north coast of Australia, and other enemy airfields lying east of eastern Java, which were carried out for four days in succession from March 1 to March 4, Japanese Naval Air Units accounted for no fewer than 73 enemy planes, with no loss of plane on their own side. When the raid was made on Broome airfield on March 3, six 4-motored PB2Y and thirteen 4-motored PBY hydroplanes, three 4-motored bombers, five 2-motored bombers and one transport plane were just about to take off for Java to reinforce the enemy air force there. The Japanese raiders swooped down upon them and destroyed all of these 28 planes at one fell sweep.

In their raid on Wyndam airfield, Japanese Naval Air Units machine-gunned one enemy transport plane and one hangar and set them on fire.

On March 4, 18 enemy planes were either shot down or destroyed on the ground at Bandoeng, and on March 1 and 2, many enemy airfields in the Sunda islands were raided and a large number of enemy planes were destroyed, besides causing fires in many places.

BROOME AND WYNDAM DESCRIBED

Broome is a town on Boebuck Bay on the northwestern coast of Australia. It is well-known as a base of pearl-fishing ships. A large number of Japanese engaged in pearl-fishing live there, their number at one time reaching 1,000. The town reminds one strongly of a Japanese town. It has a population of about 3,000, the majority of whom are aliens. The chief exports from this port are pearl, wool and skin and hide. It has a civilian airfield.

Wyndam is a trading port on the north coast of Australia which is known for the exportation of cattle and frozen meat. It has big canneries, which are capable of producing some 200 tons of tinned beef a day. There is a regular shipping service between this port and Port Darwin and other Australian ports.

GERMAN FORCES REPULSE SOVIET PUSH IN DONETZ

Nazi Troops Inflict Heavy Losses on Stalin's Men in Fierce Battle

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 5.—The Soviet attacks in the Donetz sector were again repulsed, the High Command stated on Thursday night. On Wednesday in this sector numerous Soviet attacks were driven back with heavy losses inflicted on the attacker.

On Thursday fresh attacks were launched in which about one Russian division participated, supported by strong artillery fire. Despite the employment of tanks they did not succeed, however. A village which they temporarily occupied was retaken in a determined German counter-attack, supported by dive bombers. In a sector of the same front German Alpine troops penetrated the enemy lines as well as enemy troop concentrations, dispersing two Soviet regiments and capturing or destroying six guns as well as other arms and war materials. The enemy left some 500 dead on the battlefield.

Soviet Claims Refuted

Competent military circles state emphatically that the Soviet reports about the alleged encirclement of German troop formations on the Eastern front are without foundation whatsoever. Neither the 16th German Army nor any German division, as was claimed by the Soviet Army Command recently, have been encircled on the Eastern front, it is stressed.

Minami Leaves Keijo

General Jiro Minami, Governor-General of Chosen, at 11:30 a.m. Friday left Keijo for Tokyo, where he will consult with the Government on affairs under his jurisdiction, reports Domei.

Foreign News Spotlight
Exclusive Flashes

BRITISH GIRLS TO REGISTER FOR LABOR SERVICES

The shortage of manpower has compelled Great Britain to call up its young women for services in its vital war industries. A British Government spokesman announced on Thursday that all girls between the ages of 15 and 17 years must register immediately with the authorities for eventual labor service. Adding that girls of 18 will also be required to register, he said that they will be placed in industries immediately. It is expected that 35,000 young women of this age class will be mobilized under this plan.

AUSTRALIA PREPARES FOR JAPANESE ATTACK

Women and children were being evacuated from possible danger zones, and steps were being taken to release all available manpower for national services, as Australia prepared for a possible landing attempt by the Japanese, according to reports from Melbourne.

The Government announced on Thursday that kindergartens in northern and western Australia will be closed in order to encourage women and children to evacuate from those areas which have been specified as possible danger zones. Simultaneously, it was revealed that all shop window displays will hereafter be prohibited in these areas, as they constitute a prime danger in the event of an air raid. Many merchants have already removed the plate glass in their show windows, the report said.

MADAGASCAR PREPARED TO MEET AGGRESSION

One Desire Is to Remain Solely French, Declares Governor General

D.N.B.

VICHY, March 5.—"Madagascar wants only one thing, namely to remain French," declared Governor General Anne of Madagascar in a broadcast from Tananarivo after returning from a tour of inspection through the South of Madagascar. He declared that he had learned from foreign Press reports about speculations, made with regard to the future role Madagascar would play in the world conflict. On his inspection trip he learned, however, that everyone on the island was quietly doing his work and endeavoring to overcome the difficulties, resulting from insufficient communications, and that he therefore wished to emphasize once more that Madagascar had only the one aim—to remain French.

For the attainment of this aim no assistance was required from any other nation, not even temporary assistance, he stressed. In conclusion, the Governor declared that animated by this will to remain French and relying on her own strength for every defense, Madagascar was prepared to meet aggression, no matter from which side it might come.

Premier Invites Sato

Premier General Hideki Tojo on Friday gave a luncheon at his official residence in honor of Naotake Sato, newly appointed Japanese Ambassador to Moscow.

ENEMY SOLDIERS IN BANDOENG, BATAVIA COMPLETELY ISOLATED

Domei

LISBON, March 5.—An overwhelmingly strong Japanese Force today succeeded in landing at an unspecified point on the west coast of Java Island, and Batavia and Bandoeng, former and wartime capitals of the Netherlands East Indies, respectively, now have been completely isolated and cordoned off, a British Broadcasting Corporation radio broadcast heard here discloses. The fall of key traffic point southwest of Rembeng into Japanese hands completely has paralyzed communications between Surabaya, Batavia and Bandoeng, the radio said. The radio also revealed that Japanese aircraft working in cooperation with Japanese troops, today carried out four successive raids on Bandoeng with good results.

JAPANESE OCCUPY MORE PLACES IN SUMATRA

Domei

A JAPANESE BASE, March 6.—As Japanese Forces continued to enlarge their area of occupation in southern Sumatra with little or no resistance from the enemy, field dispatches indicate that from 60 to 70 per cent of the rich oil fields of southern Sumatra have passed undamaged into Japanese hands. These oil fields include wells in the Palembang area, Lahat, which was captured on February 22, and Benkulen on the Indian Ocean coast which was occupied on February 24. Five hundred more enemy troops have been pursued into Suralangun in the foothill region of Barisa mountains and have been wiped out by Japanese mopping-up contingents on February 28, according to late field dispatches.

ARMY AIR UNITS DESTROY 13 PLANES

Domei

JAPANESE BASE ON SHONAN ISLAND, March 5.—Keeping up aerial activities in cooperation with Japanese Army ground forces, the Japanese Army Air Force yesterday afternoon either shot down or destroyed 13 enemy planes on Java Island.

(Continued on Page 2)

CAPTURE OF BATAVIA HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT

Places Imperial Forces in Great Advantage for Attack on Bandoeng

LINK WITH SURABAYA CUT

Will Produce Far-Reaching Demoralizing Effects on Anti-Axis Camp

Batavia, the capital of the Netherlands East Indies, was occupied by the Imperial Forces on March 5, that is, five days after their landing at points in the eastern, central and western parts of Java Island.

As already reported, the seat of the Government of the Netherlands East Indies was moved to Bandoeng on March 3 from Batavia, which had been thrown into great confusion by the intensive Japanese bombings. While Batavia has fallen completely into Japanese hands, the trunk railway line on the northern coast of Java Island has been cut off, with the result that the connection between Batavia and Surabaya, the two biggest cities and most important military bases on the island, has been entirely severed.

The fall of Batavia, the political and economic center of the Netherlands East Indies, will not fail to produce far-reaching demoralizing effects on the anti-Axis camp. It has also placed the Japanese Forces at a great advantage in their future operations against Bandoeng.

Name Is Very Familiar

The name of Batavia has been familiar to the Japanese people as the seat of the Netherlands East Indies Government since the visit of Mr. Ichizo Kobayashi to that city as Japanese Envoy to conduct trade negotiations. Conditions there prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia are described as follows by Mr. Yoshindo Tomari, of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, who returned home in November last year aboard the evacuee ship Takachiho Maru:

"True to the name of 'the city of forest' as it is popularly called, Batavia is full of tropical trees. In the sultry rainy season it is not a comfortable place to live in. The streets are very fine, lined with magnificent buildings of the Government-General and many Government offices. These fine buildings originally white, were painted in a variety of colors for the sake of camouflage. On the coast line extending over sixty kilometers, strong pill-boxes and barbed wire entanglements were provided everywhere.

"Buitenzorg, which is located on a hillside at a distance about 1.5 hour's railway travel south of Batavia, is a city with a population of about 50,000. Besides a famous botanical garden, the city has in it the official residence of the Governor-General, barracks, etc. A good motor highway is built between this city and Batavia. Recently, on this asphalt road, iron tubes were buried at intervals of five meters. In case of emergency, these were to be uncovered and the tubes put up as traps to check the advance of hostile tanks and mechanized units.

Divided Into Two Sections

"Batavia is divided into two sections, the old city and the new city, and we lived in the residential quarter of the new city. It seems that there were two or three military airdromes in the suburbs. Our access to the harbor and strategic zones was absolutely forbidden. Prior to the outbreak of the present war, the peaceful morning atmosphere of the city was often broken by the drones of airplanes and the shrieking sirens of vessels. There was something tense about the countenances of citizens as well as soldiers, as though they were expecting something serious to happen. Before the outbreak of the war, there were some 7,000 Japanese residents there, but it is believed that the number has now dwindled to something like 1,000. Where these Japanese residents are interned is not known, and we are anxious to learn of their safety."

FRANCE PROTESTS TO U.S.

Recognition of De Gaulle Party Sovereignty Questioned

Domei

LISBON, March 5.—Gaston Henry-Haye, French Ambassador to the United States, today called on Sumner Welles, United States Under-Secretary of State, and presented a formal protest by the Vichy Government against the recent announcement by the United States recognizing the sovereignty of the De Gaulle party in French possessions in the Pacific, according to a Reuters report received here from Washington today.

At the same time, Ambassador Henry-Haye made clear Vichy's attitude as regards the recent bombing of Paris by British aircraft, the report said.

THRACE RETURN PLANNED

Government to Repopulate Bulgaria Province

Transocean

SOFIA, March 5.—The return of 100,000 Bulgarians to the province of Thrace will be undertaken this spring under a government project.

Refugees who left Thrace on the outbreak of the war were given first option to return to their homes as well as were peasants from the densely-populated regions of Bulgaria, in accordance with a decree promulgated on the project. The first group of 30 000 will proceed to Thrace this spring, it was announced.

To Fight for Indian Freedom

Prominent Indian residents in Yokohama met Thursday afternoon to form the Hindustani Sangha (Indian League) as a first step in their fight for independence. The guest of honor at the meeting was Rash Behari Bose, head of the Indian Independence Headquarters. Some of the members who were present at the meeting are seen in the above picture surrounding Rash Behari Bose (seated in white chair without fez). Standing: Hira P. Gulrajani, P. M. Relvani and Ramchand Gopaldas. Seated: R. D. Hasrajani, Rash Behari Bose, Hotechand N. Khoob and D. I. Mahtani.

Today's Press Comments

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

The Great Exploit of the Special Attack Flotilla

ASAHI—That the Special Attack Flotilla of special submarines rendered distinguished services in the Battle of Hawaii at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has been known for some time, for a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on December 18 or ten days after that battle, announced that in the battle the Special Attack Flotilla composed of special submarines made a daring entry into Pearl Harbor and carried out vigorous attacks on the main force of the enemy fleet, sinking at least one battleship of the Arizona type and otherwise scoring brilliant achievements. The daring and courageous action of the Special Attack Flotilla filled the whole nation with the strongest sense of admiration and the self-sacrificing attitude displayed by the officers and men who manned the ships of this Flotilla struck the nation deeply.

The abovementioned Imperial Headquarters' communique, in giving the Japanese losses in its concluding part, mentioned that "five ships of the Special Attack Flotilla have not yet returned." Though very brief, this laconic statement spoke volumes for the nation as to the heroic and self-sacrificing deed of the gallant officers and men who gladly offered their lives in the service of the Emperor and State. The nation has since been anxiously awaiting the publication of the names of these war heroes who sacrificed their lives in Pearl Harbor. Their names have now been made public with a description of their exploit. Their deed is, indeed, enough to wring tears from every Japanese, to whom their single-eyed devotion to the State at the sacrifice of their lives makes a strong appeal. Their burning patriotism and their daring spirit which caused them to make nothing of laying down their lives for the sake of their country overwhelms the entire nation with very deep emotion.

The attitude of the late Commander Iwasa and eight other gallant sailors was so noble that it was almost god-like. When they undertook that risky venture, they did not, of course, think of returning to their base alive. They were firmly determined to share the fate of their ships and, indeed, they went into Pearl Harbor with all preparations finished for blowing their ships up at the last moment. They went far into the harbor and as soon as Japanese air raiders started bombing, they came to the surface in broad daylight and directed attacks on enemy capital ships. Not content with this, they kept beneath the waters after the day fighting and when the night came on they again came to the surface and renewed their attacks on enemy ships which had escaped destruction in the daylight attacks, after which they were either sunk by the enemy or blew themselves up. Their burning patriotism and strong fighting spirit are, needless to say, shared by all Japanese officers and men, but they were the bravest of the brave and may well be looked up to as models for fighting men.

Occupation of Batavia

YOMIURI—Batavia has finally fallen into Japanese hands. In the series of sea battles fought since February 27, the Allied Fleet has been destroyed and five days after the daring landing of Japanese Forces on Java Island at dawn on March 1st, the nerve center of the Netherlands East Indies was occupied. The landing of Japanese Forces on Java Island brought home to the Allies the impossibility of the successful defense of the capital of the Netherlands East Indies and all Government and military organs were accordingly moved to Bandoeng, where they attempted to offer their last resistance against the Japanese. Without fighting a single battle with the Japanese, however, General Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Army, beat a hasty retreat to India with his troops, leaving the Netherlands East Indies to defend itself as best it can without outside aid.

Foreign Minister E. N. van Kleffens, of the refugee Netherlands Government in London, and Dr. Hubertus van Mook, Lieutenant-Governor of the Netherlands East Indies, are bitter against the United States and Britain and are airing their grievances freely, but in doing so they are only condemning themselves for their past lack of foresight. In view of the friendship subsisting between Japan and the Netherlands for the past 300 years, the Japanese Government was magnanimous enough to indicate that if the authorities of the Netherlands East Indies realized the true position of their country in the Pacific and abandoned their hostility toward Japan, the latter would give them aid ungrudingly in preserving the territorial integrity of their country. Unfortunately, however, they turned a deaf ear to Japan's kind advice and went over to the Allied side as a partner of the anti-Japanese encirclement camp, placing the entire territory of the Netherlands East Indies at the service of the United States and Britain. The Powers with whom they made common cause in this way abandoned the Netherlands East Indies to her fate when their aid was most badly needed.

Now that Batavia has fallen, the fall of Bandoeng and the entire Netherlands East Indies will follow very quickly. Notwithstanding the fact that the Netherlands lost its homeland because it made common cause with Britain in the European war, it stuck to its foolish course of cooperating with Britain and the United States in the War of Greater East Asia also, with the inevitable result that it now faces the disastrous fate of losing the Netherlands East Indies. In this way, the Netherlands who has boasted an illustrious history as a rich European country, is about to be erased from the map of the world.

Batavia Occupied

HOCHI—In less than five months following their landing on Java, the Japanese Army Forces completely occupied Batavia, capital of the Netherlands East Indies, Thursday afternoon, penetrating 200 miles over roads rendered almost impassable by the enemy's scorched earth policy. In Java, its naval base, Surabaya, and the anti-Axis United Nations Headquarters at Bandoeng, still remain unoccupied, but now that Java has fallen into Japanese hands, their fate is almost doomed. The complete occupation of the Netherlands East Indies has now become a question of time.

The Netherlands East Indies which offered its military bases to the United States and Britain against Japan and which not only obstructed Japan's military strategy, but has been pertly resisting Japan, has come face to face with its fate. It has arrived at a day to reap the fruits it sowed. In name and reality, the joint Southwestern Pacific front of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands against Japan has been shattered, as a result of the landing of the Japanese Forces on Java. General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis camp, has fled to India from Java. Vice-Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich, who was Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Fleet after the death of Admiral Thomas C. Hart in the Battle off the Java Coast on February 4, has been forced to resign. The menace on India and Australia thus is mounting daily. Friction has been created between the Netherland East Indies on the one side and the United States and Britain on the other and also is growing more acute. The spiritual unity of the so-called ABCD camp has thus miserably been broken.

Loyalty and Patriotism Incarnate

NICHI NICHI—Our long expectation to know the names of officers and men who died such gallant deaths at Pearl Harbor announced officially has been fulfilled, the names of the nine heroes, which included that of Commander Iwasa having just been made public. As we look at the pictures of these heroes printed in all newspapers, we cannot but forget all our own little problems and pay our deepest respects to their portraits. Their mind was great, their battle grim, and their spirit enthusiastic but determined. They have literally struck the whole world like lightning.

Whenever we recall the day of the Battle of Hawaii, we are led to keep ourselves attentive and rigid. When the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain was issued, all officers and men of the Imperial Forces quickly took up their posts fully determined not to return alive. Then came the news which threw the whole Japanese nation into immense excitement and the United States and Britain into indescribable terror—the news of the world-thrilling annihilation of the United States Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor. This unprecedentedly brilliant war result was the harbinger of a series of Japanese war victories that have followed since. The great feat accomplished by Japan on the first day of the opening of hostilities will be recorded permanently in the annals of the world. Not only this, but this augured well for the subsequent development of the War of Greater East Asia, because this has consolidated the foundation of Japan's non-defeat in the War. It is with awe that we recall that His Majesty the Emperor awarded a gracious Message to Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, in recognition of the fine strategy and brave fighting of the Japanese Navy Forces. This great honor was not confined to the Navy alone. The 100,000,000 subjects of the Empire have felt glory and pride to have such a peerless Navy. By so feeling, the Japanese, young and old, have renewed their resolution to sacrifice themselves promptly for our great Sovereign. Our conviction that the sense of loyalty and patriotism will remain invariable as new pages are written in Japan's national history has thus been strengthened more than ever before. The brilliant deeds of these young navy officers and men really are due to the immense Imperial glory.

We cannot keep back our tears from welling in our eyes when we think of how hard Commander Iwasa and all with him who took part in the attack racked their brains to plan their method of attack and how much they devoted themselves to training to attain their objective, without the slightest thought to the safety of their lives. Their enterprise at Pearl Harbor must have been their cherished hope, which was amply rewarded to their heart's content. They are really an example of unrivalled loyalty and patriotism incarnate. Only the Japanese can achieve such a great deed. Their souls will forever remain at Hawaii and will watch the development of Japan's national destiny as patron gods of the Pacific. Their spirit is proper of the Japanese race. This spirit has remained untarnished since the founding of the Japanese Empire and, as long as this spirit remains, a complete victory of the War of Greater East Asia can be expected with absolute conviction.

INDIANS IN YOKOHAMA JOIN FREEDOM MOVE

League Members Pledge to Fight for Independence Under Bose's Leadership

Eager to join the independence movement for India, the Indian residents in Yokohama unanimously voted Thursday for the dissolution of the Indian National Association of Japan and the establishment of the Indian League (Hindustani Sangha), directly responsible to the India Independence Headquarters under Rash Behari Bose.

The headquarters which at present has its offices at Sanno Hotel is endeavoring to establish other branches of this League wherever Indians reside in East Asia.

In a stirring address, Rash Behari Bose, head of the Indian independence movement, explained that Japan's stand toward India has been made clear by Premier Tojo in the latter's speech in the Imperial Diet. Mr. Bose declared: "India should rise as one and grasp this opportunity to make India for the Indians and cooperate with Japan in making Asia for the Asiatics."

Mr. Bose then explained in full the statement he issued simultaneously with the fall of Singapore. Emphasizing the glorious past of India when the country was free from British rule and the 5,000 years old culture and the various teachings handed down to the nation by Indian leaders, Mr. Bose appealed to the Hindus as well as the Moslems to unite in the name of the Indian nation and to forget their past jealousies, Mr. Bose concluded his speech by giving the reasons culminating in the establishment of the India Independence Headquarters and asked full cooperation. The Indian leader attached great importance to the Japanese spirit of greatness, unity and self-sacrifice.

Nation Pays Respects To Nine War Heroes

(Continued From Page 1)

not wearing a naval uniform. To this, Lieutenant-Commander Furuno answered that, "Well, father, permit me to wear civilian clothes, for this will be the last time I will see you and mother. Next time, I will come back in a white casket." Whenever he was in high spirits he used to recite his favorite song, "Don't weep, don't feel sorry, I'll come back surely in a small casket. Please, my friends, come to Kudan Hill to see me then." He was ever determined to die for his country.

Lieutenant-Commander Masaji Yokoyama was born in November, 1919, in Kagoshima City, Kyushu. His mother and seven brothers and sisters survive the gallant sailor. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1939. Posthumously he was promoted from first-lieutenant by two grades to lieutenant-commander.

Lieutenant Akira Hiro-o was born in January, 1920, in Saga Prefecture. His parents and three brothers live at Asahi village in that prefecture. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1940. Like the other officers, who so bravely met death at Pearl Harbor, he was elevated by two grades to lieutenant from the lowest rank of naval officer.

Special Second-Sub-Lieutenant Naokichi Sasaki was born in 1913 in Shimane Prefecture. He was enlisted in the Kure Naval Corps and later served aboard torpedo-destroyers.

Special Second-Sub-Lieutenant Shigenori Yokoyama was born in 1917 in Tottori Prefecture. He studied in the Naval Torpedo School, Naval Submarine School and served in submarine service. These two men also were posthumously elevated by two grades.

Warrant Officer Kiyoshi Inagaki, born in 1915 in Miye Prefecture, Warrant Officer Sadamu Uyeda, born in 1916 in Hiroshima Prefecture, and Warrant Officer Yoshio Katayama, born in 1918, in Okayama Prefecture, also were among these brave dead.

Their last writings, which were made on the eve of their departure for this daring enterprise were made public by the Imperial Headquarters Friday. Commander Iwasa wrote four Chinese ideographs on a paper with bold penmanship. These ideographs are "Jin Chu Ho Koku," signifying loyalty and patriotism. Lieutenant-Commander Yokoyama wielded his brush with the writing, "Decided action makes impossibility possible." Lieutenant-Commander Furuno left a paper on which were written four Chinese ideographs "Chin Yu Ka Dan," meaning cool courage and drastic measures. Lieutenant Hiro-o wrote four characters "Shichi Sei Ho Koku," meaning serving the State by seven births.

Lieutenant-Commander Furuno, in his letter addressed to his father, wrote three poems of his own composition in which he revealed his determination never to return home, but to die for the cause of the country. He told his father in one poem that he would be glad to meet him at the Yasukuni Shrine on Kudan Hill.

Lieutenant-Commander Yokoyama also sent letters to his parents and school teachers respectfully praying for long life for His Majesty, the Emperor, expressing his great satisfaction with his great opportunity of being able to die for the cause of the country, and thanking his parents and teachers for their great favors and useful guidance during the past 23 years.

Wavell Meets Chiang

Domei

SAIGON, March 6.—General Sir Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India and Burma, and General Chiang Kai-shek last night held a secret meeting at Kunming to discuss defense of Burma, according to an allied radio report intercepted here today. The Governor of Burma, Reginald Smith, also was believed to have been present at the meeting, the report added.

American Arms Program Comes Across Snag As Negroes, Whites Fight Over Housing Plan

Domei

LISBON, March 6.—One of the most serious setbacks to President Roosevelt's desire for nation-wide unity occurred in Detroit, one of the chief centers of United States war production efforts, when negroes and whites clashed over the question of housing, according to a New York Times report received here today.

A riot occurred when city authorities ordered 132 boarding houses to permit negroes, who were filling many defense jobs, to move in. As the colored people attempted to occupy the new homes, white residents in the neighborhood immediately opposed the moving in with force, using pistols and other small arms, the report said.

The police were reported to have finally quelled the riot after using tear gas bombs. Serious injuries were said to have been caused to a large number of rioters.

As the aftermath of the affair, the negro failed to occupy the new quarters, it was said.

Clash Occurs

D.N.B.

LISBON, March 5.—A big street battle, fought between whites and negroes at Detroit, is reported by the New York Times, which states the violent clash necessitated the intervention of several thousand policemen. The authorities, despite the protest of the inhabitants, had ordered that 132 lodgings be supplied to negroes in a district where only whites were living. When they tried to move over to their new lodgings they were met by a large crowd of whites armed with clubs, bludgeons, knives and even pistols, who tried to keep the negroes out.

When the police appeared, both opposing masses were fighting and the whites even turned on the policemen who were employing tear gas.

Enemy Soldiers Completely Isolated

(Continued From Page 1)

The Kato and Sedo units raided a western airfield in Bandoeng shortly before 4 p.m. yesterday and destroyed eight planes on the ground, setting fire to five. In the meantime, the Japanese airmen shot down five aircraft when enemy planes vainly tried to effect counter-attacks on the Japanese occupied airfield yesterday morning. The Kuroda unit of the Japanese Army Air Force on Wednesday effected aerial attacks upon the enemy's mechanized corps which attempted to attack a Japanese occupied air base on Java Island destroying over 30 tanks, armored cars and trucks.

JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS REACH JAVA ISLE

Domei

SAIGON, March 6.—According to Bandoeng radio reports intercepted here today, fresh Japanese reinforcements have succeeded in landing on Java island on March 4.

PEACE NOW PREVAILS IN BATAVIA

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN JAVA, March 6.—Japanese Forces encountered no enemy resistance on entering Batavia at 9:30 p.m. yesterday and peace prevails in the city following Japanese occupation.

U.S. PESSIMISM DEEPENS

Commentators Now Fully Prepared For Fall of Java

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 5.—The pessimism of American commentators concerning the Java crisis grows deeper hourly, a report from New York reaching here revealed today.

A military expert, Major George F. Eliot, writing in the New York Herald Tribune, typically said yesterday that unless "the right type and right amount" of reinforcements can reach Java in the quickest time, we had better prepare ourselves for bad news—for the loss of the capital and of the great Surabaya naval base, for heavy casualties and for possibly collapse of all resistance, the report said.

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DUTCH LOST CHANCE TO STAY OUT OF WAR

Queen Wilhelmina Blamed for Banking on U.S. Despite Japan's Protest

Domei

BERLIN, March 5.—In a general survey of the events leading up to the present situation in the Netherlands East Indies, the Berliner Lokalanzeiger, in an article entitled "Lost and Betrayed," today declared, "Although the Dutch East Indies depended in regard to its foreign policy upon the Government in The Hague, the authorities could with a little common sense have easily kept the Dutch East Indies out of the war."

Pointing out the catastrophic foreign policy of Queen Wilhelmina, the journal said that, while refusing to ask for military assistance to defend the Dutch colonies from Japan, which she could easily have done, the Queen accepted such assistance from President Roosevelt.

Tokyo protested against this partiality and continued utmost efforts to prevent relations with the Netherlands East Indies from deteriorating but to no avail as the Dutch colony took steps for closer relations with the United States and finally became a link in the encirclement policy directed against Japan, the paper declared.

Tokyo's patience finally came to an end at the increasing hostile acts by the Netherlands East Indies, and on January 11, 1942, Japan was compelled to put an end to the impossible situation, with the consequence that soon the Japanese flag will fly over the capital of the Dutch colony, the journal concluded.

BULGARIAN TRADE HEAVY

Transocean

SOFIA, March 4.—Bulgaria recorded an unfavorable trade balance of 1,500,000,000 lewa in its exchange of goods with Germany last year.

According to the official statistics recently published, the value of Bulgarian exports to Germany in 1941 amounted to 4,990,000,000 lewa, or 68.9 per cent of its total exports. Imports from Germany amounted to 6,490,000,000 lewa, or 71 per cent of the total Bulgarian imports.

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MARCH 7, 1942.

Notice

1. **Steamship "HERLEIK"**

Ship's nationality: Republic of Panama
Ship's owners: Wallem & Company
Name of master: P. N. Markussen, Norwegian subject.

1. **CARGO:**

1. Two thousand nine hundred and sixty (2,960) tons of coal, more or less.

Consignee: Kailan Mining Administration, Tientsin
Consignor: Kailan Mining Administration, Shanghai

It is hereby notified that the above and foregoing was seized by the Imperial Navy at the second district, the wharf of Chingwangtao on December 8, 1941, and is to be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

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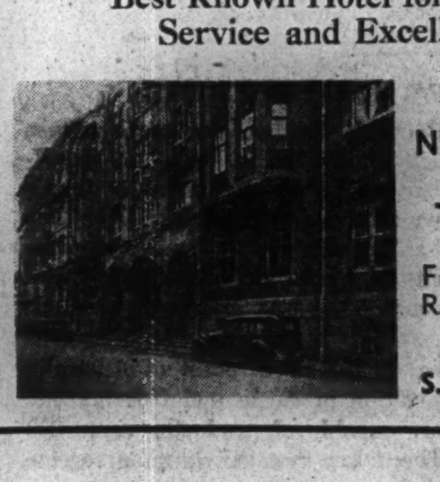

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NEW WORLD ORDER HERE, WRITES SOSA

Anglo-American Braggadocio Caused Current War—Axis Will Win

Both the War of Greater East Asia and the European War started from rather a small beginning but have come to assume world proportions, all due to Anglo-American braggadocio and muddle-headedness, yet causing both Japan and its Axis allies to gain great victories, so far-reaching indeed that we are enabled to ponder upon the possibility of setting up a new world order as our final objective, writes Rear-Admiral Tanetsugu Sosa, retired, in an article appearing in the current issue of Gaiko Jiho (Diplomatique Revue). Rear-Admiral Sosa treats it substantially as follows:

"A war is liable to grow in size and scope contingent upon the conditions created by victories. Favored by the turn of circumstances it may develop into unexpected proportions. What is true now was also true even in the days of Alexander the Great, Genghis Khan or Napoleon Bonaparte. None of these historic conquerors had any definitely set objective to speak of, at the beginning of their campaigns, save to subjugate any and all who obstructed their paths as they pushed along. They won battle after battle; their plans came to be gradually enlarged; and in the end they were seized with renewed ambitions to conquer more.

"Somewhat analogous is the situation so far developed in Europe, and for that matter, that with which Japan is faced in the Orient, which will be duly treated in the latter half of this article. To start with, Germany never anticipated that the current war would spread out so extensively. All it wanted was to regain Danzig, which was blocked by the Poles who, in turn, were contaminated by British propaganda. For all this and what was to follow, British strategy alone was to blame, in that England had figured out to gain the same end, at the least cost, by resorting to its traditional crafty diplomacy. It was not Poland alone but all of those misguided little States who were willing to dance to the British tune, for they were completely enmeshed in Britain's wiles. They have since been on the toboggan—the war situation is so intensively involved and so widely stretched out that it is impossible for them to know really where they stand, whither they are headed.

"What was the picture presented to Germany but to smash down every conceivable obstacle put up by those poor beguiled countries, for its giant army had to proceed to gain access to the land of promise at all costs. Germany had to be assured of its natural resources and food supplies, so that it would be able to withstand a prolonged war. And once gained, Germany was enabled to control nearly all Europe, as it is now. Undoubtedly German influences and activities will reach out toward the Near East and North Africa, and possibly farther. Thus far Chancellor Hitler's great victories have been won with lightning speed, which made it possible for him to enlarge his war plan enormously, within a comparatively short space of time from what was considered rather a small start at the inception of hostilities. Who will deny but that it was all due to the Anglo-Saxon muddle-headedness, aided and abetted by the peculiar Rooseveltian mentality.

Genuine Asseveration

"Germany's spurt of today seems quite different from what has been the case in its past history. The old Prussian conquests of the last three centuries can hardly compare and bear witness to the present instance, although Germany's enemies have the habit of calling it a perpetuation of the nation's ancient policy. Boiled down as a matter of evidence, Germany's is essentially an assertion of its racial freedom, self-respect and self-preservation by breaking through the system imposed by the Versailles Treaty. Even taking Chancellor Hitler's Mein Kampf at its face value, it does not help the matter, for Germany's asseveration is genuine, fundamental, immutable and transcends whatever is claimed in that historic document.

"And to attain this end as quickly as possible, Germany had done all there was to be done, expecting peace from England after the first blow had been administered, even making itself look rather foolish for not pushing the matter to the final issue. Because all Germany cared for was an assurance of the material resources in the east. To prove this, it stressed its land campaign, more than anything else, paying the least attention to what might be done with the British Navy. The fact that all its military equipment, the training of its great air force and all the other attendant preparations had been made to that end may well attest.

"But Britain showed a front much different from all that had been anticipated. After the Flanders reverses and the fall of France, instead of taking up the question of peace, Britain wanted the war to continue. It rejected all of Hitler's peace overtures and committed itself to the overthrow of Nazism. Then it went on to incite the Balkans on one hand, while on the other, it conspired with Soviet Russia to the proposition of encircling Germany—an old dream of Britain's.

"Against these sly moves of Britain German strategy was definite. For internally Germany was so well organized as to spare it for all the necessary external operations. Germany hit the enemy at the weakest spots, the small handicaps so to speak. One by one they were overcome, thereby making its continental position ever more secure, while the inverse ratio was the ground its enemy lost.

"From the beginning, British strategy was all dillydally, not based upon any solid proposition, nor on any immediate victory. All it wanted was to weaken Germany gradually, as was in the World War, mostly at the expense of other countries. As the enemy became exhausted, it would push the brunt of attack step by step, unmindful of how long the campaign might last. And to cap it all, it banked on an ideological triumph, as was in the former case. What is more exhilarating, if not more aggravating, is that this was exactly the bait which America swallowed, hook, line and sinker?

Britain, Object of Pity

"Came then the German-Soviet war which naturally made Britain go hectic with joy; but the sight was really an object of pity. Forthwith London dispatched a commission to Moscow and succeeded in realizing an alliance. Then it pledged itself to war aids, while it was receiving them. As a propitious consequence, British troops invaded Iraq, which proved to be a boomerang, as it was too much for the Soviets to appreciate, incurring their ill-feeling.

"Be that as it may, Britain had to fully respect the great Soviet army, with its tremendous resisting power, or otherwise the drowning man would virtually have missed his last straw. Moreover, it would be pleasing to the King's taste, as it meant to kill two birds with one stone, by suffering two of the greatest continental Powers to cut each other's throats. Couldn't you say it was like administering camphor to a dying man as the last resort? No wonder that the Anglo-Americans are so anxious to see the German-Soviet conflict extended to the utmost and held out as long as possible.

"But the German tactics in this campaign were solid and sagacity itself. While the British were overjoyed, the Teutons went at it hammer and tongs from the first encounter, smashing down the enemy's picked troops and air force, never giving him a chance to recuperate for any considerable counter-attack. Further, they were enabled to push their battering ram toward the Ukraine which abounds in nature's riches. They occupied the largest part of the enemy's industrial plants there, making him too powerless to regain them. By assuring themselves, at the same time, of these natural resources and abundant food, they succeeded in creating a condition sufficient to meet with any protracted warfare. All of which went toward the realization of their primary purpose—to be amply prepared against the Anglo-American fronts—the capture of Moscow or Leningrad being secondary in consideration.

"Thus what proved to be the result of the Anglo-Saxons' empty challenge, however noisy and persistent, but entirely lacking that necessary punch, was German successes everywhere. It has resulted in the Axis Powers putting up a formidable, unbeatable battlefront and further paving the way for their future long strides.

"Now concluding the German end of the situation, what about Hitler's ultimate objective in this war? As was indicated, he rose to wipe out the odium of the Versailles Treaty, and has in fact attained within a space of a year and a half what it might have taken Napoleon years to accomplish. This was all because he stood for the honor and preservation of his own people. Though his fight was never meant to subjugate others, yet so phenomenal and far-reaching was the resultant situation made possible by his continuous, wonderful achievements, that he has finally come out with an advocacy of creating a New World Order. It was indeed like a giant oak growing out from a tiny acorn, his rather small beginning having turned into world proportions!

"With the situation under which the War of Greater East Asia is being brilliantly waged, and in which is envisaged the question of a Greater East Asia, it would be only natural to assume that something similar should come out of it. It appears that the situation is most propitious, with the war turning out from the very inception to be of vast proportions and one of rapid achievement. What was considered to be the culmination of the China Affair has now developed into the propostion of setting up the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Made possible by initial victories and those which have followed, it would be only proper for Japan that it should endeavor to attain this ideal, and further to advance the cause of a new world order.

Will Encircle Whole World

"Hence it is all the more possible that Japan's battle-fronts will eventually meet those of its allies, and that Japan will go hand in hand with them in encircling the whole world. Whether such encompassment will be accomplished in a short while or over long duration depends upon how effective the offensive and defensive methods of the combatants will be. In any event, there will be no mistaking that our offensive will be centered on the complete annihilation of enemy resistance. Is it not a grand, epochal sight to witness the development of such extended operations?

"Everybody knows that the China Affair was not started alone by reason of the anti-Japanese policy of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, but the meddlesome artifices of the Anglo-Americans in the background had much to do with it. Who were then to blame but for the democracies, the trouble might have been confined to one of local settlement, as such was repeatedly indicated by the Japanese announcement at that time. It was not China's anti-Japanese sentiment and regional disputes alone that caused it to spread out all over the whole East Asia, but traceable to Anglo-American help which never failed to encourage Chiang to keep up his resistance. The trick was done under the guise of vaunted democratic pacifism born of pernicious stratagem.

"Yet with this unsolicited interference, Japan was always tolerant, hoping for their awakening to the wrong and to the wisdom of refraining from it. But they persisted in it, if not more pronounced than before. And only when such help became too aggravating did Japan send troops down to northern French Indo-China on a peaceful mission, for the sole purpose of preparing for Chiang's desperate coup of invasion.

"Such an inevitable, precautionary move on the part of Japan was but a signal for the tightening up of the democracies' economic restrictions against this country, just to freeze it out as their freezing acts imply. Yet unabated in their dastardly scheme, because Japan hardly showed any sign of exhaustion from over four years of the campaign nor any weakening in spite of their inhuman acts, they conspired on getting up the notorious A.B.C.D. line, while on the other hand they played for time through the Washington discussions.

"Virtually they threw down the gauntlet which Japan could not help but pick up. Came then those brilliant victories, including the enemy's losses of Hongkong, Malaya, the Philippines and Singapore, with the Dutch East Indies about to go. What can they do to Australia but leave it to Japan's mercy?

Can U.S. Face Oppressive War?

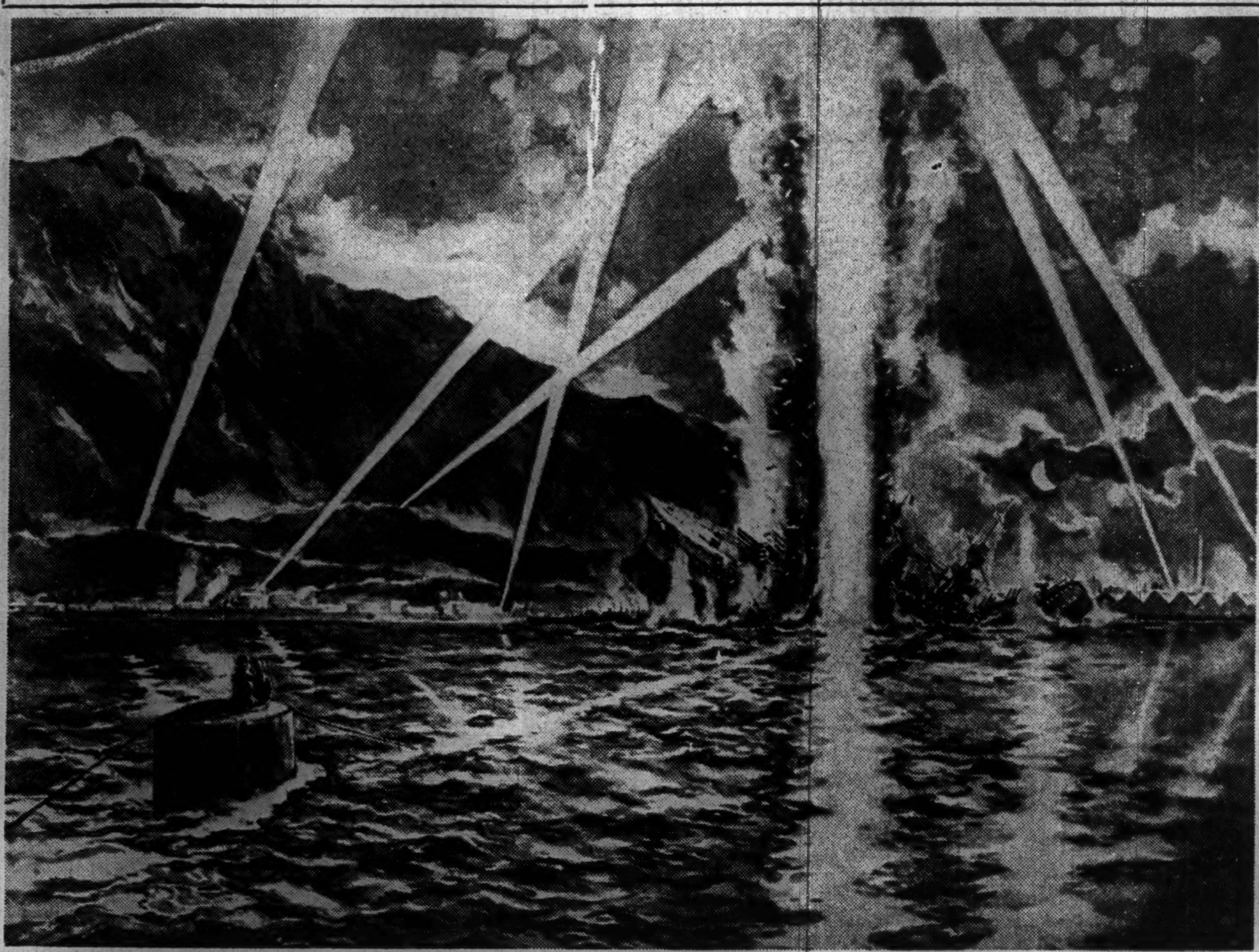
"The question remaining is, how will the American people stand an oppressive war, deprived of any hope for victory? Will they see through the irretrievable blunder of their vaunted leaders? Can they realize that their country and England are but shadows of their former greatness, greatness gained by the accumulation of gold in peacetime, and which have degenerated into material worshippers? That America is now confronted with the crucial trial of today in the form of "Blood and Soil," against which its actual weakness is amply demonstrated; that the American people's attachment to wealth, which is but a result of others' suffering, may be of hope while there is life; and that they are at the end of the rope with which their muddle-headed chiefs tried to strangulate others but failed—can they grasp these meanings?

"As far as the final outcome of the war is concerned, there should be little mistake as will be seen from the observations so far made; but mind you, the war has just started. To what tricks our enemies may resort there is no knowing. They may use the power of their gold for enticing others in their crafty diplomacy. As we are all aware of this, so we have made between our allies a military alliance. While we are prepared for their tricks, we are to push our solid fronts, ever basking in the glory of continuous victories. We are coevally to set up the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere while our allies will set up their economic sphere in Europe, with the final objective of founding a New World Order.

"When especially the Suez falls into our hands and we are assured of our line of communications in the Indian Ocean, these two great spheres will see that what one lacks in materials will be supplied by the other. Where we are thus solidly fortified, there will be no chance for our enemies to bother us. Whether the war will be disposed of in short order or drag on will entirely depend upon the Axis' attitude. We are definitely committed to the realization of the New World Order on one hand, and will not rest at anything short of complete subjugation of our enemies on the other.

"This is our final objective, and to attain it, requires supreme efforts on the part of the Japanese people with their firm determination and traditional valor conceived of the great ideal of Hakko-Ichiu—one brotherhood."

The Attack on Pearl Harbor



"Thunderous explosions, violent flashes, scraps of steel hurled high into the air and an American battleship of the Arizona type was no more." Thus eye-witnesses described the sinking of this warship which occurred at 4:33 p.m. on December 8, 1941, in Pearl Harbor. With the issuance of the Imperial Headquarters communique on Friday, the whole nation now knows full details of the gallant exploits of the death-defying Special Attack Flotilla which caused such havoc in the Battle of Hawaii. In the painting above, Takeshi Matsuzoe, famous artist, vividly reproduces the attack on Pearl Harbor. (Censored by Navy Ministry No. 571)

ENGLAND HOLDS BACK INDIA'S DEVELOPMENT

Many Educational Institutions In Country Were Destroyed By Britain

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 3.—England, by levying taxes on Indian goods and none on British products, destroying schools and taking no sanitary measures for the welfare of the Indian people, has brought ruin to the people of the country, Professor Pandit Tarachand Roy stated recently in a special interview with the Berliner Borsenzeitung. He continued:

"The British have failed to fulfil their nordic mission in India. This was also the case in Europe. England forgot its nordic task by leading a life of rapaciousness and luxury instead of doing constructive work. The British in India are living only in the present. The only thing which points to the future is their greed which forced India into slavery.

India's Ruin Started

"When the British first stepped on the shores of this enormous country, India's ruin began. The world has no knowledge of the traditional civilization of the Indian realm. The products of its incomparable artisans, its wonderful textiles were sought after all over the world. Its beautiful jewels, and admirable objects, made of porcelain, ceramics, gold, silver, steel and iron found their way to the most distant shores.

"This trade was wrecked by England. The Indians were permitted to continue to produce silk, but the work could only be done in Government factories. Duties of 70 to 80 per cent were levied on Indian goods, while British ones were only insignificantly taxed. Everywhere the British applied their ruthless, selfish measures, showing themselves masters of the technique of falsifications, bribery, intrigue, oppressive taxes and punishments. Warren Hastings,—to mention only one example—subjected aged Indian princes to the most gruesome tortures in order to learn where their treasures were hidden.

"These conditions angered the Indians so much that they tried to throw off the British yoke, for the first time in 1857. In 1858, England, in exchange for an exorbitant sum, took over the administration from the East India Company. This sum was added to the national debt of India. By its unscrupulous methods, England succeeded in subjugating India more and more. With this aim they conducted 111 wars in India in the course of the 19th century. Thousands of Indians had to lose their lives, so that India could be enslaved. Naturally India had to bear the war costs as well. The punishments England meted out to the country which had not called in the British, were the most cruel ones ever recorded in history. Systematically, money and still more money was squeezed out of the country. The British came to India like a bird of prey and returned to England, heavily laden with gold. Even then they continued to draw enormous pensions and salaries. At present there are about 8,000 people, living in England on roughly 20 million dollars a year paid to them by India in the form of pensions.

"If all sums, extorted since 1757, are added up, one will find that England has drawn at least 400 billion dollars out of India. India has thus been impoverished beyond all imagination. Besides, famine after famine overtook the country. Between 1770 and 1900 25 million people died of hunger. The physical weakening of the people resulted in their inability to resist contagion and diseases. In 1901, 300,000 people died of plague, in 1902, 500,000 in 1903, 800,000 and in 1904 one million. In 1918, 12,500,000 people died of grippe. Hygienic measures are almost nonexistent. Only the fiftieth part of a dollar per capita is spent for such purposes annually. The rate of infant mortality is ghastly. In one town 30 people were found to be living in a one-room apartment. British domination was a terrible misfortune for India.

School System Bad

"There is no more striking example of this than the school system. Before the arrival of the British, India had far more schools than today. The East India Company destroyed all schools of the communities. Unspeakable hardships were endured in order to reestablish at least 66 per cent of them. For educational purposes the British administration is only spending one-tenth of what it is spending for military ones. However, particular attention is given to the selling of alcohol and opium. Macaulay once said that the British people would never resort to such means in order to stultify a nation. Later developments have shown that he was incorrect.

"The new caste system, introduced by the British rulers, has also produced disastrous results. The upper class in this system is formed by the British bureaucracy, the second by the army, the third by the British merchants and the fourth by the Indians. The British bureaucracy is treating the interests of the Indian people with absolute indifference. England's Viceroy is empowered to ignore all proposals not serving England's interests. The army is maintained by India, not for the defense of India, but for the protection of British "rights." The merchants are draining the life-blood of the Indian nation and remit thousands of pounds to the British Isles every year.

"The Indians are without rights in their own country. England has demonstrated that it cannot possibly be regarded as a representative of the nordic spirit in that country. The principle of achievement is ignored in India. Incapable Englishmen are put into the highest positions, while the ablest Indians are ignored."

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued From Page 6)

the breath of the idealist. For a time he was subjected to the vigilance of the authorities as a radical thinker, while some people, on the other hand, highly revered him. There were not a few men then who derided his "silliness," such as we have pointed out above. As a matter of fact, he adhered so closely to ideals that his observation did appear somewhat removed from the realistic.

Later, however, the shrewdness and intricacy of his realism became more marked, his ideological state attained maturity, and he at length appeared to have discovered his proper element in the attitude which, as stated above, put its faith in the harmonious development of the will of humanity. The result was that he edited and published the magazine Dai-Chowa (Great Harmony) at the close of the Taisho era (1912-25), exhibiting all sorts of fully-developed individualties in a thoroughgoing fashion, as well as the attitude behind each of these freely expressed individualities which sought to enjoy the concordant growth of human society. Today, with the extinction of Individualism, this sort of idea is not, of course valued highly. Yet, in spite of it, sentiments of respectful admiration are now and then voiced in the midst of the uneasiness and perturbation that govern the world of thought—a realm wherein Marxism, as well as Individualism, has been suppressed—for the settled state of mind achieved by the author.

Aside from writing numerous works in fiction, drama, poetry, and in essay form, he has been exerting his efforts since 1918 toward the establishment and development of "the New Village" for the realization of his conception of the ideal community. As an enterprise, this has not proved to be much of a success, yet the movement boasts today of 20-odd chapters throughout the country.

Representative Works

His representative works in fiction, aside from those already mentioned, include Yoshiko, 1908; Seken-shirazu (Worldly-ignorant), 1912; Kare ga Sanju no Toki (When He Was Thirty), 1914; Kofukumono (Happy Person), 1919; Aru Otoko (A Certain Man), 1921-2; Karera to Kanojo-tachi (A Group of Men and Women), 1925; and Ihara Saikaku, (A noted realistic novelist—1642-1693—of the Tokugawa period) 1931. The more excellent of his works are acknowledged to be numbered more amongst his plays. The following may be considered representative in this field: Futatsu no Kokoro (Two Souls), 1912; Niju-hassai no Yaso (Christ at Twenty-eight), 1914; Sono Imoto (His Younger Sister), 1915; Nojima Sensei no Yume (The Dream of Nojima Sensei), 1918; Ningen Banzai (Long Live the Human Being!), 1922; Unmei to Go o Suru Otoko (The Man Who Plays Chess With Fate), 1924; Aiyoku (Passion), 1926; and Seimei no O (The Ruler of Life), 1926. Of these, Aiyoku is generally acknowledged to be his masterpiece. The author himself, however, believes in the worth of his comedies in the Kyogen (A Kind of farce of the Noh school) style, such as Ningen Banzai and others, which are likewise rated highly as possessing an original flavor.

His one great fault lies in the fact that a relatively great number of his stories and plays are marked by an unvarying similarity, alike in their themes and in the treatment thereof. Due to this defect in his writings, he is said to be an author who may be read selectively, but not completely.—(K.B.S.)

(The End)

STABILIZING OF LIFE IN NATION STRESSED

Welfare Minister Urges Governors to Keep in Close Touch With People

Speaking before Friday's session of the current conference of prefectural Governors, Welfare Minister Chikahiko Koizumi, declared that the basic point of welfare administration in the attainment of the aims of the Greater East Asia War is replenishment of man power and productive labor within the country, according to Domei.

He pointed out that it is also important to stabilize living conditions within the nation, thereby enhancing the national spirit.

The security of national life is closely related with the execution of the war, the Welfare Minister continued. In view of this, the prefectural Governors should help stabilize national livelihood by keeping in touch with actual conditions in each local district and by keeping up close connections with the central authorities, he said.

Concluding his instructive speech, the Welfare Minister said that in order to enhance national morale, the prefectural Governors should make every effort to accelerate the welfare movement, fully utilizing natural facilities for wholesome recreation.

KDF Concert Sunday

Next Sunday, March 8, at 10:30 a.m. a concert will be held by the German KDF organization at the New Grand Hotel, Yokohama. Miss von Hessert and her Japanese pupils will be the artists. Eighty wounded Japanese soldiers have been invited to attend.

Latin America and U.S. Racially Different

(Continued From Page 6)

and most numerous group is made up of "a," because, we have already said, in these small countries the pressure and will of the United States find very little resistance, but, in Mexico and the Republics on the southern continent, the division between the groups we have just enumerated are clearly defined. And though it must be admitted that the government group in each of these countries—with the exception of Chile and Argentina only—is made up of "a" type citizens, it is nonetheless true that there is a large group of "b" type citizens, opposed to a friendly policy toward the United States, and also that group "c" has a numerous following of indifferent neutrals whose opinion cannot very well be considered as being favorable to the United States, as they represent a circumstantial partisanship which has only a very relative theoretic value. The neutrals, who are many in number, will probably keep their feelings to themselves now, through temporary impotence or through fear.

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TAIWAN TRADE

JAPANESE COMMERCE WITH ISLE INCREASED AFTER YAHYOE HAMADA OUSTED DUTCH WHO TRIED TO GET MONOPOLY

More than three hundred years ago, Japanese pioneers sailed to the southern areas, now the center of the world's attraction, to conduct foreign trade and succeeded in establishing seven settlements which are called the "Nippon-machi." Among these pioneers, Yahyoe Hamada is best known along with Nagamasa Yamada. Hamada sailed to Taiwan to protest against the pressure which the Dutchmen there were putting upon the Japanese and succeeded in restoring the legal right and interests of our country.

At the end of the Muromachi Shogunate the finance of the country was in great difficulty, the people's life being threatened by a shortage of foodstuffs. This condition naturally gave rise to an attempt to seek materials in overseas countries. Many people sailed to the east coasts of China and Chosen. But, as both countries closed their ports, the Japanese were forced to take other measures to open trade with these countries.

Turning their eyes to the south, however, they found abundant resources could be easily obtained. The place upon which our ancestors first set their eyes was Taiwan. Taiwan at that time was yet in a primitive stage and had neither ruler nor government. The resident aborigines of the Malay race had developed neither agriculture nor industry. Buck-skin and sugar only were produced in Taiwan while silk was imported from China. The demand for such materials in Japan was, however, very great and so considerably numerous Japanese engaged in trade with Taiwan.

There were several harbors along the southwestern coast of Taiwan, among which Takao and Ampei harbors were most prosperous. Merchantmen of Japan sailed to these ports and established a small colony in Ampei, which lasted for 60 years until the Dutchmen arrived there.

Meanwhile the Tycoon, Hideyoshi, sent a mission to the Spanish Governor-General of the Philippines. It is recorded that the mission visited Taiwan on its way home from the Philippines but failed to conclude any agreement because Taiwan had no ruler at that time. Two decades after the dispatch of the mission by Hideyoshi, several wealthy merchants obtained the "red seal" from Iyeyasu Tokugawa Shogun and engaged in trade with Taiwan.

While Japanese relations with Taiwan were in this stage, the Dutchmen were beginning to spread their commercial theater to East Asia. They came to Hirato in Kyushu in 1608, established business firms and began trading with the Japanese. Those Dutchmen found the Japanese people clever, honest and brave. Therefore, when the East India Company was established in Batavia, they invited the Japanese there and employed them for construction work. When the Dutchmen planned to burn up the residences of the natives in Batavia to build a new city, some of the wealthy Japanese colonists presented a large sum of money for the construction. Thus our ancestors had made great service for the benefit of the Dutchmen.

Meanwhile the Dutch built a fortress in Pescadores Island in 1619 to make it the base of commercial intercourse with China. The governor of the Fukien Province, however, ordered them to retire from Pescadores Island advising them to open trade with Taiwan. Therefore, the Dutchmen left there for Taiwan carrying 20 cannons from their fortress in Pescadores. This was in 1624, or five years after the construction of Batavia city.

They came to Ampei where the Japanese colonists had settled, built a fortress and christened the place as Zeelanda. As the town developed, more people from nearby districts moved to Zeelanda and merchantmen of various countries thronged to the port. As the port became prosperous the Dutch authorities imposed ten per cent tax for imported and exported goods. Afraid of the cannons built at the fortress, the natives and Chinese paid taxes but the Japanese would not follow the order of the Dutchmen, claiming that they had no obligation to pay tax because they had settled there before the Dutch came. This insistence was quite logical, and the Dutchmen also admitted it. In a report on trade sent to the Consul-General of Batavia in 1629, Pieter Nuyts, the then chief of Zeelanda, wrote as follows.

"In my opinion, the Dutch authorities had better exempt the Japanese traders from the tax, in order to avoid hurting the sentiment of the Japanese who are great purchasers of the Dutch goods. The Dutchmen are allowed to trade in Japan without paying any tax, and so it is irrational to impose taxes upon the Japanese in Taiwan. On the contrary, the Japanese should be the ones to impose a tax upon the Dutch, for long before we came they had been trading with the natives of Taiwan. Therefore if we were to force them to pay a tax, the Dutchmen in Japan will be driven out."

However, the chief of Zeelanda, being strictly ordered by the Consul-General of Batavia, abolished the tax exemption for the Japanese and confiscated 15 piculs of raw silk for the recovery of dilinquent taxes. This event was the beginning of friction in Taiwan between the Dutchmen and the Japanese.

In the following year, a wealthy merchant of Nagasaki, named Heizo Suetsugu sent a merchant ship to Taiwan with Yahyoe Hamada as the captain. Arriving in Zeelanda, Hamada bought 1,000 piculs of raw silk and a large amount of buckskin from Chinese merchants and was leaving for home, when the Dutch authorities stopped the ship and confiscated all the goods.

Hamada made up his mind to check the monopoly of Dutchmen in Taiwan and hurried home taking 16 Taiwan natives. On his arrival at Nagasaki, he reported the details of the events in Taiwan to Suetsugu, the owner of the ship, who immediately reported the matter to the Shogunate magistrate in Nagasaki. Further, he went to Yedo leading the 16 Taiwan natives to furnish the particulars directly to the Shogunate.

Meanwhile the Dutch Consul-General of Batavia had dispatched Pieter Nuyts, chief of Zeelanda to Japan to make him report that Holland had officially occupied Taiwan and that Dutch authorities would not allow Japanese merchantmen, including the "Red Seal Vessels" to trade with Taiwan.

The Shogunate ignored the report of the Dutch mission whose intention was nothing but to put pressure on the overseas development of Japan. On the other hand the Shogunate listened to the appeal of the Taiwan natives whom Captain Hamada had brought to this country and gave them presents.

In the following year or 1628, Hamada set sail again for Taiwan. Expecting that the Dutchmen would surely oppose and check his landing, he carried a considerable amount of ammunition, and brought with him a crew of 470, including his brother Kozaemon and his son Shinzo, and 16 Taiwan natives he had taken to Japan. As had been expected, the Dutchmen were on the alert and as soon as Hamada's ship arrived at Zeelanda port, they came to visit the ship. Finding the ship loaded with arms, they tried to confiscated them. Hamada protested to the Dutch authorities but they only advised him to deal with the matter with the chief of the Zeelanda citadel.

On Hamada's inquiry why the Dutch authorities boarded his ship illegally, the chief said that as he was the ruler of Taiwan he held the right to make his officials inspect the cargo of any ship coming into the ports of Taiwan. The chief finally confined Hamada in a room, thoroughly inspected the cargoes of the Japanese ship, confiscated the arms, imprisoned the Taiwan natives on board and seized the presents the Shogunate had given them, distributing them to the Dutch officials.

As Hamada was later released from internment and found his ship plundered, he protested against the illegal acts of the Dutch officials, asking the chief to return the cargoes, but all in vain. Finding no other alternative, Hamada made up his mind to go back to Japan and asked the chief to return the ship. The chief, Pieter Nuyts, did not accede to this proposal.

The situation being as it was, Hamada finally became impatient. Leading about a dozen of his followers, he visited Pieter Nuyts at the latter's official residence and asked him to consent to the departure of the Japanese. Still the haughty chief would not consent. His patience exhausted, Hamada at last sprang upon Nuyts and bound him with ropes

The chief's butler shouted loudly for aid. A severe hand-to-hand fight began in the chief's room. Six Dutchmen were killed and 18 wounded while three Japanese were killed. A few shells were fired at the official residence. Hamada thrust his dagger before Nuyts and threatened him to kill him if he refused to end the bombardment. The chief yielded to Hamada's words and the conflict came to an end.

Meanwhile, a conference was held by the Dutch people where they decided on sending a mission to the chief's official residence to ask the Japanese there to return the person of Nuyts. During the interim, Hamada made Nuyts agree to the following four items:

(1) The Japanese will take to Japan four sons of Nuyts as hostage.

(2) The Dutch will return the 1,000 piculs of raw silk which were confiscated.

(3) The 16 Taiwan natives who had been imprisoned to be released.

(4) To return them the presents which they received from the Shogunate.

These demands were unconditionally accepted and Hamada and his followers left Zeelanda June 3 1628, returning to Nagasaki in safety.

Hearing from Hamada the outrageous acts of the Dutchmen in Taiwan, the Shogunate authorities became furious and instantly imprisoned the Dutch hostages, ordered the closure of the Dutch commercial firms in Hirato, Kyushu, and confiscated the sail, guns and helm of Dutch merchantman then lying at anchor at Hirato Port. Then the Shogunate ordered Heizo Suetsugu, the owner of the ship in which Hamada sailed to Taiwan, to negotiate with the Dutch authorities. The demands of the Shogunate were the surrender of Zeelanda citadel and the opening of Zeelanda as a free port. But the Dutch authorities refused to accept the demands.

However, a newly-appointed Governor-General at Batavia confined Pieter Nuyts for his misdeeds and in 1632 sent him to Japan to apologize to the Shogunate. The Shogunate interned Nuyts, simultaneously releasing the four Dutch hostages. In this way, the conflict came to an end.

In 1925, Hamada was conferred posthumous honors with the Junior Grade of the Fifth Class Court Rank. The name of Yahyoe Hamada will long be remembered for his courageous act to attain justice and national respect even at the risk of life and limb.

Sudden Shower

Hiroshige (1797-1858), celebrated wood-cut artist, started out by producing pictures of lovely women but later switched in the early part of the Tempo Era to the painting of landscapes. His paintings are particularly realistic and he has achieved great success in giving graphic realism to Japanese climate and weather. In the print shown above, the vertical line has been used inimitably in presenting a scene of sudden shower on a summer day.

MITSUKUNI TOKUGAWA CLASSED AMONG GREATEST HISTORIANS

A patriotic sentiment and desire to make the true history of the nation known to all people prompted Mitsukuni Tokugawa, Lord of Mito, in the latter part of the 17th century, to undertake the grand task of compiling 243 volumes of Dai-Nihon-shi or History of Japan, according to Fujio Oka in an article in the Bungei Shunju.

At the beginning of the Tokugawa era, all feudal lords and Tokugawa retainers investigated the deeds of their ancestors and compiled family records. This is a manifestation of the Japanese spirit based on the family system. Iyeyasu Tokugawa, founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate, showed much interest in history and expended much effort in collecting and preserving historical documents and materials. He ordered Razan Hayashi to publish Azuma Kagawa, a historical record of the Kamakura period and also made many Buddhist priests copy ancient documents and books. Iyeyasu studied old culture and political systems as guide in developing his new feudal system, but at the same time he encouraged the development of Japanese culture.

After the death of Iyeyasu, all Tokugawa Shoguns gave much attention to the encouragement of culture. Feudal lords were influenced by the Tokugawa policy.

In 1644, the Tokugawa regime instructed Razan Hayashi, noted scholar, to compile a complete history of Japan, and Razan wrote forty volumes covering the period from Emperor Jimmu to Emperor Uda. Then, Gaho, Razan's son, and Hokan, his grandson, continued the work, finally compiling 310 volumes of history up to the reign of Emperor Goyozei. But the publication of this history was suspended because Mitsukuni Tokugawa pointed out mistakes in the facts concerning the early days of the country.

Mitsukuni Tokugawa's interest in history developed quite early. It was in 1653 when he was only 30 years old that he established "Shikan" or a building for historical study within his detached residence at Komagoye, Yedo. This interest in history was due to his patriotic spirit, and he endeavored to arouse the patriotic spirit among the people of the nation and its significance.

Furthermore, he realized that for the Tokugawa family to enjoy permanent glory and prosperity, the only way was to respect and support the Imperial Family. In 1665, he called Chu Shun-sui, famous Chinese scholar, to Japan as his teacher and adviser.

As Mitsukuni's scholarly attitude and patriotic spirit became recognized, there gathered at his Shikan many able learned men from all parts of the country, to assist him in the gigantic task of compiling the history of Japan.

According to "Shushi-shimatsu" (Record of historical compilation), written by Yukoku Fujita, Mitsukuni moved his "Shikan" to his main residence at Koishikawa in 1672, and renamed it "Shokokan". "Shoko" means "to clarify the past and to think of the future."

The following is recorded as Mitsukuni's attitude toward history."

"History is to record facts. When facts from the remote past are honestly recorded, the customs of the people and the rise and fall of administrations will be clearly shown. The best should be taken as the model and the bad side is to be regarded as a warning. At the same time history will tell rebelling people what awaits them. Thus history benefits the world. History must be honestly written, and only main facts must be treated. If the main trend is not given, it cannot be called an authentic history. A book of history should give facts and not ornamental matters; it may give details rather than being too simple."

With this attitude, Dai-Nihon-shi or History of Japan was compiled under the superintendence and guidance of Mitsukuni. It was in 1906 that the complete Dai-Nihon-shi was printed. The manuscript of the 243 volumes that Mitsukuni at first wished to be written were finished in 1715 or 16 years after his death.

One of the outstanding features of his history is that he recognized the Southern Court in the 57 years from 1392 as the legitimate Imperial Court. There was considerable discussion on this point, but Mitsukuni insisted upon the Southern or Yoshino Court as being the legitimate line since it held the Three Imperial Treasures.

Also his respect to Masashige Kusunoki, a great patriot, is very widely known. He was instrumental in erecting the famous monument to Masashige Kusunoki at Minatogawa, where the patriot met his death.

In short, it was his patriotic sentiment and desire to let the people know the true history of the country and particularly the spirit under which the Empire was originally founded that prompted him to undertake the compilation of the great historical book.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7, 8, a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 p.m.

TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.

Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7, 8:50 a.m.; 2:30

Saturday

— Morning —

6:40 Serial Talk, "Recent History of East Asia During the Past Century," by Nagihiko Izushi.

7:00 Time; News; Radio Exercise.

7:30 "National Resolution," by Takejiro Otani; Japanese Old Style Poem Recital by Chuichi Inekawa.

8:00 News; Music: Chamber Music, "Cello Sonata in A Major" (Beethoven); Orchestra, Opera, "Der Freischutz, Overture" (Weber).

10:00 Home Life Hour: Talk, "The Map," by Motoharu Fujita.

11:00 National School Newspaper Hour: "This Week's Events," by Nichi Okamura.

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time; News; Osaka City Municipality Music Band: Grand March, "Great Nippon" (Military Band) and other Wind Music.

1:00 Narration: "The Story of a Chosen Farm Country," by Announcer Shigematsu.

1:30 Establishment of New Life Hour: Serial Talk, "Practical Neighborhood Life," by Hiroshi Ito, of the I.R.A.A.

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; Drama, "The Red Cross," by Natsuko Kawaji and others.

7:30 National Chorus.

8:00 Drama relayed from the Shimbashi Embujo Theater: "Genroku Chushingura," stayed by the Shinkokugeki Theatrical Troupe.

ARTIST KAZAN

FAMED PAINTER SHOWED HIMSELF TO BE MAN WITH VISION WHEN HE TOLD TOKUGAWA TO STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DEFENSE

Kazan Watanabe, who died in 1841 at the age of 49, was an ardent loyalist, besides being an artist and scholar of national renown in his time. He dedicated his life to the cause of Bushido, or the way of the warrior, particularly to the first two cardinal precepts of the doctrine, those rare virtues of loyalty and filial devotion which still underlie the moral conceptions and conduct of the present Japanese, writes Nobunari Mochizuki, chief of the art and science department of the Osaka Municipal Art Gallery, in an article appearing in the February issue of the Zaisei (Finances). The article runs as follows:

"The famed painter and loyalist, Kazan Watanabe, was well versed in Dutch literature and art, besides being a renowned artist. He might as well be called the artist Kazan. He was broad-minded and even-tempered, a typical samurai conversant in both literature and art.

"He was born on September 16, 1792, in Yedo, at Hanzomon just outside the Yedo castle, in the family of a samurai under the vassalage of Lord Miyake of the Tawara clan. But his family was none too well-to-do. His father, Ichirobei Sadamitsu, who had a very small fief, was rather in straitened circumstances, as he had to support a family of seven children, the eldest being Kazan. Indomitable in spirit, Kazan was very devoted to his parents, kind to his brothers and sisters, and spent all his spare time in reading.

"When he was eight he served his lord for the first time. It happened in the spring of 1805 when he was 13 that he came across a retinue of daimyo procession, that of Lord Ikeda of Bizen, while he was going down Nihonbashi Street on an errand. As he was in a hurry he tried to cross the street ahead of the procession but was stopped by a guard who thrashed him. If he had not been a mere boy, he might even have been put to death, for such an attempt was considered a serious offense in those days. The punishment, however, proved to Kazan an incentive to cut out for his future an eminent career.

"When later the future artist found out that the lord of this retinue was a boy no older than he, his ruffled feelings were all the more hurt. Keenly conscious of the difference in social status, he determined to study hard and become a prominent figure. He made up his mind to become an accomplished artist.

"Despite his destitute circumstances he was able to take up the study of art under the tutorship of Shizan Shirakawa who had his private studio in Shiba Ward at that time. All that was known of Shizan was that he hailed from Kyoto, was an artist of the Kano School and extremely mercenary, giving his best attention to pupils from well-to-do families. Kazan therefore quit this school.

"Though it was only for a short time that Kazan stayed with this greedy master, the fact that he was initiated into the Kano School of painting was to leave its imprint on all his future works of art.

"After he quit Shizan he became so hard up that he found it impossible to help the family out of his earnings through art and so he decided to give up art. This, however, did not appeal to his father who wanted to see Kazan continue his work under some other master. Consequently he was placed under the wings of Kinryo Kaneko who was one of the best pupils of the then leading Yedo artist, Buncho Tani.

"As this new teacher was much impressed with Kazan's lofty aspirations, the instructor showed sympathy for the latter's family circumstances, and gave him the best training with the result that Kazan made rapid progress.

"About 1823 at the age of 31, Kazan came under the direct tutorship of Buncho Tani who was then the kingpin in the Yedo artist circles. Buncho served the House of Tayasu, one of the three direct descendants of the Shogunate, was patronized by Sadanobu Matsudaira of the House, and received many favors directly from the Tokugawa Shogun. Undoubtedly Buncho wielded greater influence than any artist in Yedo since the days of Tanyu Kano.

"Kazan became interested in the study of Dutch, which was the only foreign language in those days. Yet there were only a few who had mastered Dutch, among whom were Mitaue Koseki, Nagahide Takano, Shunzan Suzuki and Senseki Takami.

"His power of observation was so remarkably developed that in a little while he became not only versed in things western but also interested in the copperplate prints found in foreign books, and as he found out their merits he tried to put them into use. Unable to purchase a Dutch book on art and copperplate prints, he endeavored to copy them.

"We know there are still extant many Kazan works, in which may be observed some foreign influence. In his method of cubic delineation, end perspective, there is noticeable a strong foreign influence.

"He was a genius. He created his own style after he had absorbed all that was best in others, including the foreign methods. Not only in the delineation of sceneries, birds and flowers was he at home but also in the delineation of portraits. In the latter, he was unsurpassed.

"In 1825 when he was 35, his liege lord Yasuaki Miyake died, and there ensued a dispute as to the selection of the heir, in which Kazan, already a high official in the clan, manifested his deep sense of loyalty. In the controversy, most of the elders of the Miyake House wanted to adopt the second son of Lord Sakai, Yasunao, of the wealthy Himeji clan, in order to rescue the house from strait circumstances. To this Kazan was opposed, and in his contention he desired to bring in Tomonobu, a relative of the deceased. But the majority gained the day. Later, however, he succeeded in making a son of the rejected Tomonobu as the heir to the adopted new lord.

"Kazan was not only a man of loyalty and filial piety, but also a patriot of the first order. Through his knowledge of Dutch he learned much about the conditions prevailing in western countries, and finally awoke to the need of national defense for his own country. He criticized the policy of national isolation of the Shogunate. Consequently he became a zealous patriot and was suspected of treason by the Shogunate.

"Fortune favored him as he was selected as one of the clan elders and made an official on the national defense commission. It was in 1831 when he was 40 that he saw the dawn of his hope breaking out on the horizon. It was in fact at this time that he took up study of agricultural economy under Shinen Sato, another noted scholar and patriot, from which he gained much new knowledge. As a consequence, he proposed many worthy measures, including those for the relief of the poor, reclamation of waste land, and education of farmers. For his meritorious accomplishments in these fields, his liege lord was honorably cited by the Shogunate in 1838.

"In March of the same year there came to Yedo a Dutch missionary who was instrumental in inspiring Kazan to explore some uninhabited islands for the purpose of Japan's territorial expansion. As his wishes were not granted by the clan lord, he presented his famous "Retirement Petition." He severed all his official connections and decided to act according to the dictates of his aspiration.

"Just about this time a British ship Morrison brought in seven Japanese castaways, and using this as an excuse, the British demanded an open port. The patriots in Japan severely criticized the Shogunate for not having tightened up national defense. And in order to meet these criticisms, the Shogunate appointed Metsuke (a superintendent officer) Teruzo Torii as the inspector of Uraga in November, 1839. Strictly Confucian, but at heart sly and tricky, Torii hated all western learnings, particularly Dutch, ever looking for a chance to arrest Dutch scholars whenever he could wield his authority.

"Torii learned that Kazan, with ten compatriots, were planning to go out to some uninhabited islands after obtaining the Shogunate's permission. When Torii scented this plan, he made it appear that the plan was being backed by some of the detested Dutch scholars. Forthwith he accused Kazan, among others, of treason on May 14, 1839.

"Some of his books bearing on foreign matters were seized by the Shogunate officers, which were considered sufficient evidence in themselves to incriminate him. On May 22 Kazan was sent to prison.

"No sooner had the news of his imprisonment spread than his liege lord and friendly elders tried to prove his innocence, but in vain. It was only through the kind office of his seventy year old teacher, Kendo Matsuzaki, that he was saved from certain death. On January 13, 1840, he was sent down under guard to the Tawara clan of Mikawa for confinement.

"While in confinement, Kazan lived a life of penitence. He was devoted to his old mother, his wife and children and spent his time in reading and painting. He died at the age of 49."

Kobe Notes

The inaugural meeting of the Kansai branch of the Japan-Portugal Association was successfully held at the New Osaka Hotel on Wednesday, March 4, at 5 p.m.

The meeting was opened with an introductory address by President Okada of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. Following this, Katsutaro Inabata, Honorary Rumanian Consul-General in Osaka and father of Taro Inabata, Honorary Portuguese Viec-Consul in Osaka, was elected Honorary President of the Kansai chapter. Mr. Okada was elected President.

Prince Takatsukasa, President of the Japan-Portugal Association in Tokyo, then addressed the gathering following which a congatulatory message by Foreign Minister Togo was read. The last speech was by F. X. da Silva e Souza, the Portuguese Consul in Kobe.

Among the notable personages present at the function were: Dr. N. Murakami, Vice-President of the Japan-Portugal Association in Tokyo; President Y. Kataoka of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry; President Kusumoto of the Osaka Imperial University; President Kawada of the Osaka University of Commerce; Manchoukuoan Consul-General Hoshino of Osaka; Chief Arita of the Osaka Bureau of Communications; President Murayama of the Osaka Asahi Shimbun-sha; and President Okumura of the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha.

The Kobe railway station saw a change in its superintendence with the promotion of Jintaro Tomii, for many years station master of Kobe station, to the post of station master of Kyoto station.

The newly-appointed station master at Kobe is Kanji Yamanaka, who was formerly head of the Minato-machi station in Osaka.

In a practice game played on the Recreation Ground on Wednesday, March 4, at 12:30 p.m., the K.R. and A.C. hockey team downed the English Mission School eleven by a score of three to one.

The E.M.S. players opened the scoring by making a goal just as the first half was about to end and thereby took the lead at the interval. In the second period however, the K.R. and A.C. scored thrice, all goals being made by Brueggemann, and at the same time held the E.M.S. scoreless for the rest of the game.

The K.R. and A.C. line-up was: Schmidt; Mehta, Behr; Mendonca, Rodriguez, Orth; Buettinghaus, Brueggemann, Piper and Flaechsenhaar. (Both sides fielded a ten man team.)

The K.R. and A.C. hockey eleven will cross sticks with the strong Kansai Oid Boys team on Sunday, March 8, at 10:30 a.m. sharp on the Recreation Ground.

The foreigners' club line-up is announced as follows: Schmidt; Rodriguez, Arratoon; Jungers, Grossmann, Mehta; Hesse, Flaechsenhaar, Piper, Brueggemann and Buettinghaus. Mr. A. Mendonca will referee.

Sonntag, den 8. Maerz 1942 vormittags 10 Uhr Deutscher Evangelischer Gottesdienst in der Kobe Union Church 34 Ikutacho 4-chome (Strassenbahnhaltestelle: Kanocho Ni Chome)

Pfarrer: Dr. Liemar Hennig.

Kindergottesdienst um 11,10 bis 12 Uhr in der Kirche.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on March 5: Mr. G. Fust, Mr. B. de Hepperger, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Jahn, Mr. J. Kawanabe, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. A. Lesourd, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl, and two sons.

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COOK-AMAH and amah wanted by foreign family on Bluff. Some English knowledge desired. Attractive wages. Apply Box 600, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Situation Wanted

COOK. Japanese man, has been in France, with references, skilled in French cooking, seeks position. Otohei Hayashida, 35, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

JAPANESE gentleman, middle-aged, thorough knowledge of English correspondence, accounting, etc., long experience abroad and South Seas, seeks position anywhere within the co-prosperity sphere. Apply Box 55, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG foreign girl seeks position. Has experience in stenography and accounting. Apply Box 5, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Rural

KAMAKURA. Foreign or Japanese style house in Kamakura, furnished or unfurnished, 5 to 8 rooms wanted immediately or later by German. Please apply to Box 51, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Yokohama

FOREIGN style bungalow on Bluff, with garden, completely furnished, two bedrooms, dining room, sitting room, bath, kitchen, servants' room. Apply Box 599, Japan Times, Yokohama.

FURNISHED one big sunny room in Yamashitacho, best locality. Apply Box 597, Japan Times, Yokohama.

UNFURNISHED semi-foreign bungalows, two-three rooms at 127 Takinoue, small garden, nice view. Apply Yokohama Post Office Box 287.

For Sale

3 GENTLEMEN'S suits, medium height; lady's dresses, all pure wool, size 14; lady's ski shoes with ski, size 39. All practically new. Box 56, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2356.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbocho 1-chome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

GOLF sets, pianos, sewing machines, electric refrigerators and phonographs wanted from non-designated foreigners. Apply with particulars indicating his nationality. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high price. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 30, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku, Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

REFRIGERATOR, electric, for private use. Give full particulars to Box 57, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

Professional Notices

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HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukasa, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital. Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata. Sanatorium — the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 6

General

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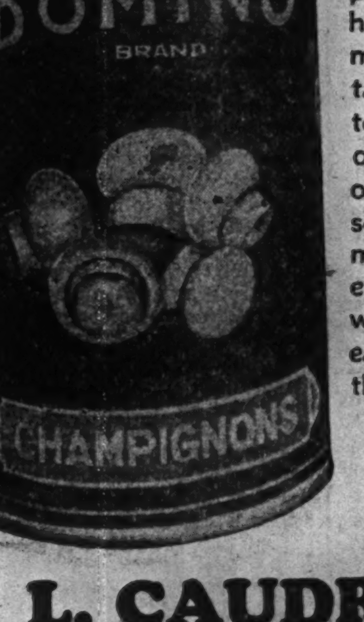

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BANKS NOT AFFECTED BY WAR OR FREEZING

July-Dec. 1941 Net Profit Exceeded ¥40,000,000 High Level

Reflecting the smooth progress of the national savings encouragement campaign and the busy money market, net profit of the big seven banks for the second half of last year passed the high level of ¥40,000,000. Although economic leaders have focused their attention on the war's effect on banking, the adjustment of Japan's industry to cope with the American and British freezing action last summer and the armed clash with these countries on December 8 seems to have hardly affected the business of the big seven.

According to the balance sheets of the big seven (namely, Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Dai-Ichi, Yasuda, Sumitomo, Sanwa and One-Hundredth), the balance of deposits in these banks jumped from ¥15,657,789,000 for June 30, last year, to ¥17,154,471,000 for the end of the same year. The remarkable upward trend is understood to be attributable to the spurred savings encouragement campaign of the Government and the redoubled cooperation in financing public finance on the side of bankers. There is a great difference in the extent of deposits increase among seven big banks. The Mitsui Bank witnessed a gain of ¥15,797,000 during the second six-month period of last year; Mitsubishi Bank ¥19,157,000; Dai-Ichi Bank, ¥162,236,000; Yasuda Bank, ¥252,379,000; Sumitomo Bank, ¥282,481,000; Sanwa Bank, ¥412,313,000 and One-Hundredth Bank, ¥180,324,000, as shown in the following table: (In ¥1,000.)

	Balance as of Dec. 31, 1941	Increase Over Dec. 31, 1940
Mitsui	1,789,061	331,248
Mitsubishi	2,069,629	343,903
Dai-Ichi	2,504,287	565,660
Yasuda	2,330,648	735,958
Sumitomo	3,007,459	862,532
Sanwa	3,204,712	951,695
One-Hundredth	1,698,675	269,065
Total	17,154,471	2,831,109

Noteworthy is the fact that the upward move of deposits was slowed down in the Mitsui Bank but contrastingly further spurred in the Sumitomo Bank. Economic experts attribute the difference to the reasons that the Sumitomo Bank is closely connected with the munitions industrial firms, but the Mitsui Bank to a much less extent.

Bank Loans Swell

With ever-growing demand for the industrial productivity expansion funds, bank loans continued to swell and the balance of these seven banks hit the mark of ¥10,052,477,000 at the end of last year. The figure shows an increase of ¥147,485,000 and ¥1,384,102,000 in comparison with June 30, last year, and December 31, 1940, respectively. This striking boost in loans is understood to be the main factor for the higher profit rates. Detailed figures are given below: (In ¥1,000)

	Balance, Dec. 31 1941	Increase above June 30, 1941	Increase above Dec. 31, 1940
Mitsui	1,154,889	83,943	109,838
Mitsubishi	1,147,888	165,747	212,099
Dai-Ichi	1,563,948	180,914	153,536
Yasuda	1,695,453	177,045	221,824
Sumitomo	1,912,417	170,374	300,100
Sanwa	1,666,381	258,402	289,250
One-Hundredth	911,501	111,061	97,455
Total	10,052,477	1,147,485	1,384,102

The total net profit earned by the seven banks during the second half of last year amounted to ¥40,766,000 which is ¥1,068,000 and ¥1,731,000 more than the figures for the first half of the same year and the second half of 1940 respectively. Profit amounting to ¥218,522,000 was brought by loans, ¥111,490,000 by securities, ¥20,906,000 by bill discounting, ¥7,068,000 by foreign exchange transactions, ¥6,412,000 by the receipt of share dividend and ¥2,101,000 by securities dealings. The list of net profit of each bank is given below: (¥1,000)

	Second half, 1941	Increase over first half, 1941	Increase over second half, 1940
Mitsui	5,871	5,807	5,725
Mitsubishi	5,986	5,934	5,802
Dai-Ichi	6,038	5,877	5,818
Yasuda	7,292	7,194	7,116
Sumitomo	6,036	5,947	5,850
Sanwa	6,203	6,033	5,924
One-Hundredth	3,337	2,902	2,792
Total	40,766	39,697	39,031

SECOND EXPANSION PLAN FOR TRANSPORT DISCUSSED

Merger of Small Companies Will Promote Nation's Efficiency

A second plan for the re-enlargement of the Japan Transport Company is under discussion by the management of the company, and Kiyohide Suzuki, former Railways Vice-Minister, is named vice-president of the company, a post long left unoccupied, according to the Asahi.

Recent merger of small transporting companies of Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and Yokohama into the Japan Transport Company raised the company's capital to ¥55,000,000 (¥35,000,000 paid up). This merger is to be followed by a second wave of consolidation which will virtually embrace remaining transporting companies and greatly promote forwarding efficiency in this country.

The number of directors of the company will be increased by five who will be stationed at seats of Railways Bureaus for the jurisdiction of regions assigned to them. A plan for further increase of capital by ¥30,000,000 will be submitted to the exraordinary general session of the company scheduled for March 9.

Haruzo Nonaka, director of the Railways Bureau at Sendai, has been chosen a new director, adds the report.

Clothing Purchase Point System Changed In Regard to Uniforms, Children's Apparel

Some inconvenience having been felt in the operation of the point system for clothing purchases during the initial month of its enforcement, part of the Fiber Goods Distribution and Consumption Regulations was revised, to take effect Friday.

Under the revised rules, Government and municipality uniforms require 32 points, while in the original regulations these required the same number of points as an ordinary suit of clothes. However, these new regulations do not apply to the uniform of business firms and banks.

Major changes have been made in connection with children's clothes. Hitherto, children's clothes were classified into three kinds: those for national school pupils; those for children and those for babies, for which ticket-holders had to use up half the points needed for adult clothes. But now national school students are designated as those between the age of 7-14; children between 2-8; and babies between 1-2 years.

The points needed for national school students follow:

	Points
One-piece	12
Coat and trousers	17
Coat	12
Trouser or skirt	5
Blouse	6
Overcoat	17
Raincoat	12
School uniform	10

The points for children (2-8 years of age):

	Points
One-piece	7
Suit	12
Coat	7
Trouser or skirt	5
Blouse	4
Overcoat	12
Raincoat	10

As to baby clothing, the same points will be needed for both winter and summer wear. The new points were decided on also for ready-made Chinese-style clothes.

SOON TO RECEIVE AID OF INDUSTRIAL BANK

Big Concerns Plan to Finance Production Expansion Campaigns

As the first step toward a closer tie-up between funds of the big financial interests and State capital, the Mitsui Shipbuilding and Mitsubishi Mining companies, subsidiaries of the Mitsui and Company and the Mitsubishi Trading Company respectively, will shortly be given financial aid by the Industrial Bank of Japan, says the Yomiuri. Competent observers interpret these two plans as clearly showing the direction in which big concerns such as Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Sumitomo will proceed in financing the industrial productivity expansion campaigns of their own or their subsidiaries.

The Industrial Bank of Japan will shortly, on a joint account with the Mitsubishi Bank, supply the Mitsubishi Mining Company with ¥100,000,000 of equipment improvement funds. The chartered bank will also form a financing syndicate, together with the Mitsui Bank and the Mitsui Trust, to extend an ¥18,000,000-loan to the shipyard. Hitherto big concerns, generally speaking, had met the funds necessary for their production capacity expansion of the war had made heavier the reswith their own capital, but the outbreak of the war had made heavier the responsibility assigned to these big interests in national economy to such an extent that they have been forced to depend upon outside capital.

Wartime Bank Opened Soon

In view of such an important job which is being played by the Industrial Bank of Japan as the main supplier of the productivity boost funds, the Finance Ministry is now considering the expansion of the bank's structure, according to the Nikkan Kogyo. Although the Wartime Financing Bank will be opened in the near future to extend loans to those important munitions companies which cannot obtain them from ordinary financial institutions, the importance of the Industrial Bank will not be lessened even to a slight extent. Since the financing bank will limit money supply to those which are important for the execution of the national policies, other firms will still depend on the Industrial Bank.

In these circumstances, the debenture issue limit of the bank was raised broadly under the revised Provisional Capital Adjustment Law which was approved at the current Diet session, but the renovation of the bank's structure is considered by economic experts to be necessary to enable the bank to function at full swing.

ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY EXPECTED TO LIQUIDATE

Gas Concerns Purchase Shares From Toho Power for Expansion Program

The Tokyo Gas Company is extending its influence over the Toho Gas and the Seibu Gas companies as the result of purchase of shares of these two concerns from the Toho Electric Power Company, according to the Chugai. The Toho Electric Power Company is scheduled for liquidation upon the creation of the Chubu (Central) Power Distribution Company. Some 159,000 shares of the Toho Gas and 29,000 shares of the Seibu Gas companies formerly owned by the Toho Electric, amounting, according to current appraisal, to ¥10,000,000 were transferred to the Tokyo Gas at the end of February, placing the control of the two above-mentioned gas companies into the hands of the Tokyo Gas.

Yasuzaemon Matsunaga, chairman, and Tokuichi Ide, auditor, of the Toyo Gas Company, having resigned at this time, their successors will be chosen at the next general meeting of shareholders scheduled sometime in April.

U.S. Seeking New Route

With control of the Indian and Pacific oceans having passed into Japanese hands and faced with various other misfortunes, the Americans are scheming many an ingenious project, the latest being a plan for opening a new route from America to the Soviet Union via the continent of Africa, running across French Cameroon, now held by the De Gaullist regime, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and emerging at Khartoum. This route, which was developed by Frenchmen, is drawing attention of American militarists who see visions of sending arms to Chungking and the Soviet Union through this burning garden of Allah, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires.

LOSS OF TIN MINES UPSETTING ENEMIES

American Smokers and Housewives Must Sacrifice Luxuries

Wresting rich tin mines of the southwestern Pacific by the Imperial Forces from anti-Axis Powers having greatly disturbed industry in America and Britain as these countries are constrained to resort to drastic measures. Branches of industry regarded as non-urgent are thrown into great straits as tin supply is limited almost entirely to wartime industry, according to a Domei dispatch coming from Buenos Aires dated March 4.

Tin supply for tobacco and provisions canning is virtually withheld which will mean a sore sacrifice for luxury loving American smokers and housewives. To make the best of the situation the United States Tin Refiners Society formulated quite a thoroughgoing plan to enable the country and other members of the anti-Axis camp to continue the war industry for the coming years. Simultaneously the society plans to launch a strong program to increase the tin output by hook or by crook in Bolivia, Nigeria, Belgian Congo, Australia and other parts under the influence of the anti-Axis camp. It hopes to realize a tin output during the business year 1942 as shown in the following table (Unit: 1,000 tons):

Bolivia	45.0
Nigeria	15.0
Belgian Congo	19.0
Cornwall	2.5
Australia	3.5
Other	5.0
Total	90.0

Against the output the anti-Axis nations will consume 125,000 tons in the same year, the deficiency amounting to 35,000 tons to be supplied out of stock. Consumption by countries is estimated at 75,000 tons by the United States, 15,000 tons by the Soviet Union, 25,000 tons by Britain, and 10,000 tons by other members of the anti-Axis camp, totaling 125,000 tons, exclusively for war industry.

The total tin consumption by all the anti-Axis nations in 1941 aggregated 175,000 tons, signifying that the consumption by peace industry amounted to as much as 50,000 tons, the supply of which is destined to be withheld as long as the war continues.

The plan disclosed by the United States Tin Refiners Society also reveals the total tin reserves in all anti-Axis nations to aggregate 150,000 tons.

Australia Encourages Mining

Meantime, Australia is reportedly planning to boost mining output in view of cessation of mineral supply from British Malaya and other parts of the southwestern Pacific according to another Domei dispatch coming from Stockholm dated March 4. Growing peril of transportation, and the precariousness of depending on British war supplies constrains Australia toward self supply of copper, tin and tungsten vitally required for war industry. The Government of Australia reportedly appropriated 500,000 dollars to encourage mining companies.

FOUR SPINNING COMPANIES ESTABLISH AMALGAMATION

One Machinery Manufacturer Joins Newly Formed Chuo Cotton Industry

The Chuo Cotton Spinning Company, capitalized at ¥34,860,000 was established through the amalgamation of four spinners and one machinery manufacturer when the by-laws were approved and officers elected at the inaugural meeting held at the Mengyo Kaikan, Osaka, on February 27. Risaburo Toyoda, former president of the Toyoda Spinning and Weaving Company, and Kenzo Gonno, another industrial leader, were elected chairman of the board of directors and president respectively of the new firm.

The five firms, whose amalgamation gave birth to the new firm are the Toyoda Spinning and Weaving, Chuo Spinning and Weaving, Kyowa Spinning, Naikai Spinning and the Toyoda Straw-cutter companies. The newly created firm is equipped with 554,350 spindles and 7,801 looms.

The posts of managing directors were assumed by Kohachiro Nishimura and Toshio Yoshikawa. Other members of the board of directors are Kinta Tsukada, Junkichi Matsuoka, Ichirobei Uyeyama, Kinenosuke Itoh, Torao Hayashi, Shigeru Yamashita, Shuhei Soeda, Yoshio Inoue, Kiichiro Toyoda, Isaburo Asayama, Kichinosuke Tamaki and Takeshi Tabuchi.

N.Y.K. RESERVE FUND SET AT ¥110,000,000

Company Plans to Continue Building Even in Face of High Prices

The Nippon Yusen Company stands on the most stabilized financial foundation of all the companies of its kind having a reserve fund of ¥110,000,000 as of September 31 in 1941, states a recent issue of the Diamond pointing out at the same time that the amount exceeds the paid-up capital of ¥92,250,000 by ¥20,000,000.

Ship price and new ship construction costs total some ¥132,000,000, while other fixed capital and investments amount to ¥80,000,000. And these funds are financed mostly by its own capital.

During the first European War the company was able to realize a big profit and accordingly paid high rate dividends. However, after that period the company has bent its efforts toward accumulating funds, resorting to low-rate dividends and even non-dividend policy. At the present time of high profits, even the company does not pay above 8 per cent in dividend. This payment of low rate dividends is understood to be a proper and appropriate measure to be taken by the company which intends to build as much shipping as possible in spite of the existing high prices.

Profits Realized

In view of the fact that shipping companies with small reserves are realizing a considerable profit at present, it is predicted that the N.Y.K.'s accumulation will continue to increase for sometimes to come. It is also noteworthy that the company's ship price is estimated as low as possible, ¥100 being the cost per weight ton.

Reserve funds of the company classified into various items, as of September 31, 1941 follow (Unit, ¥1,000):

Reserve for shipping insurance	9,431
Reserve for shipping repairs	22,480
Ordinary reserve	25,000
Special reserve	17,311
Ship depreciation reserve	3,588
Equipment extension reserve	18,500
Carry over	3,216
Profit for the current term	12,073

STAPLE FIBER QUALITY SLATED FOR BETTERMENT

Adjustment of Industry Now Under Way by Means of Bloc Setup

"Vertical" staple fiber blocs, composed of staple fiber manufacturers and spinners will be formed, in accordance with the desire expressed by the Commerce and Industry Minister, says the Miyako. Improvement of the quality of staple fiber has become imperative following the institution of the point-system for the distribution of clothing materials. By means of blocs of such a nature the authorities hope to improve staple fiber through the heightening of a sense of responsibility of each processor in the production of finished staple fiber products.

The Staple Fiber Manufacturers, the Cotton Spinners and the Staple Fiber Spinners associations jointly, forming a committee composed of 10 members for the control of production of staple fiber, entrusted them the task of creating blocs according to the principle disclosed by the authorities.

The Committee expressed hope of including dyers and weavers into the projected blocs inasmuch as imperfect processes employed by them are much to be blamed for the popular censure directed against the low durability of staple fiber textiles. Recognizing the point the authorities will allow new blocs to embrace weavers as well as dyers in due course of time, although for the time being only staple fiber manufacturers and spinners will be included.

New blocs will be created according to the new principle upon the completion of the adjustment of staple fiber industry now underway.

NEW STRUCTURE LAUNCHED BY KANSAI POWER COMPANY

Preparations Completed, General Meeting of Organizers To Be Held March 27

Outline of the new structure of the Kansai Power Distribution Company embracing five departments for the head office and six branches in provincial centers, and appointment of 11 directors was drafted by the organizers committee which met at the Osaka Club, Osaka, on Thursday, according to the Asahi.

Apart from the five departments the head office will be equipped with a secretariat and an inquiry section under the direct jurisdiction of the president of the company. Selection of advisers and auditors will follow shortly.

Necessary preparatory steps having been completed, an organizers' general meeting will be held on March 27 at the Osaka Central Electrical Club which will complete the consolidation of 11 electric power distribution companies of Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe, and will launch the business of the newly founded Kansai Power Distribution Company.

Officers appointed are as follows: Tsuchizo Kawachi, director, general affairs department; Kanae Nakamura, director, accounting department; Taizo Uyeno, director, business department; Tasuku Goshima, director, construction department; Harukichi Ichikawa, director, Osaka Branch; Muneji Takamine, assistant-director, Osaka Branch; Fusajiro Ishikawa, director, Kyoto Branch; Shigeru Sugino, director, Kobe Branch; Chujiro Aoki, director, Nara Branch; Yoshinobu Mori, director, Otsu Branch; and Sumizo Hashimto, director, Wakayama Branch.

No authoritative appointment of director for the planning department has yet been announced.

Replacement of Ships Sunk by Axis Navies Much Delayed in Britain

The inability of the anti-Axis Powers to keep pace in their shipbuilding programs with losses from Axis submarine attacks was admitted by Walter Leslie Runciman, chairman of the North of England Shipowners' Association, in an address before the annual plenary session of the association held late in February, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon. "Britain will need at least 20,000,000 tons of merchant shipping," Mr. Runciman said. "In spite of the effort we are making, we have seen little progress in restoring our shipping fleet. We are rapidly losing ships under Axis submarine attacks. We lost as many as 55 vessels in a short time in the course of the war. Against the £5,900,000 which shipowners will receive from insurance companies, about £10,000,000 will be required to replace those 55 vessels. This is one of the factors responsible for the hitch in our shipbuilding scheme."

BATAVIA OCCUPATION CHEERS STOCK TONE

Tokyo Exchange Filled With Bullish Feeling on Thrust Into Indian Ocean

The fall of Batavia, capital of the Netherlands East Indies, and the commencement by the Imperial Navy Units of the long-waited operations on the Indian Ocean greatly brightened the atmosphere of the Tokyo Stock Exchange Friday. A strong buying sentiment pervaded almost all listed wares, especially aircraft and non-ferrous metal industrials.

In concert with the upward trend in the munitions industrials, fiber issues continued to rise all day. Kurashiki Silk was up by ¥1.00 on the long-term market, Kureha Spinning and Toyo Rayon, new, by ¥0.90 and other spinnings ranged from ¥0.50 and ¥0.60. Dealers were led to believe that the prospects for the fiber industry were very bright.

In the heavy industrial section, a rise of ¥0.50 on an average was seen in Ishikawajima Shipbuilding, Ebara Iron Works, Daido Steel, new, Tekkosha, Showa Electro-Chemical, Tokyo Automobiles and Hitachi Iron Works, new. Japan Oil moved upward by ¥0.90 and Kita-Karafuto Oil by ¥0.10.

On the short-term market, Tokyo Exchange, new, opened at ¥131.20 in the morning session and later the quotation advanced up to ¥131.90. The bourse issue, however, took a zigzag course in the afternoon.

Closing quotations of major wares in the afternoon session of the short-term market follow: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥131.10, N.Y.K. ¥108.60, its new ¥93.30, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥155.20, its new ¥99.10 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥92.50.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
Fuji Spinning (50)	....	u .5	67.0	67.9
Do. new (25)	39.7	u .5	....	38.5
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	155.3	u .3	155.9	156.9
Do. new (25)	100.2	u 1.2	....	101.3
Teikoku Rayon (50)	104.1	....	104.6	105.4
Do. new (37½)	....	u .7	94.3	94.3
Tokyo Rayon (50)	35.2	u .4	34.9	34.8
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....		76.3	76.5

Second Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
N. Y. K. (50)	109.9	u .2	....	109.0
Do. new (37½)	94.2	u .7	....	93.9
Do. new (37½)	....	u .5	85.2	98.2
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.5	u .4	....	84.0
Do. new (25)	54.4	u .1	....	55.0
Uraga Dock (50)	87.0	u .3	....	88.0
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	102.3	u .7	102.9	103.4
Hitachi Works (50)	76.0	u .7	....	74.5
Steel Tube (50)	75.6	....	76.3	76.5
Japan Fat (50)	63.1	u .1	....	64.0

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90
Second 5%	102.80	102.80	102.80	102.80
First 4%	102.85	102.85	102.85	102.85

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock, new	131.8	131.9	131.4	131.1
N. Y. K., old	108.7	108.9	108.7	108.6
N. Y. K., new	93.5	93.6	93.2	93.3
Kanegafuchi Spin.	....	155.3	155.3	155.2
Do, new	99.5	99.6	99.3	99.1
Teikoku Rayon, n.	93.1	93.3	93.1	92.5
Osaka Stock, new	72.3	72.5	72.3	72.1
S. M. Railway	71.1	71.1	70.8	70.6
Mitsubishi Heavy	102.1	102.1	102.0	102.1
Hitachi Works	75.8	75.8	75.6	75.4
Japan Steel Tube	75.1	75.2	75.1	75.0
Japan Oil	80.1	80.5	80.1	80.1
Japan Mining	61.6	61.6	61.5	61.5
Manchurian Ind	58.3	58.4	58.3	58.3

Bill Clearings

March 6
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	245,117	146,440
Balance	26,505	19,763

U.S. MUNITION OUTPUT NOT ATTAINING GOAL

Workers Asked to Cooperate With Government's 24-Hour A Day Plan

Despite frantic efforts made for the increased production of munitions, the United States Government cannot attain the desired end due to the attitude of workers who decline to cooperate with the Government, reports a Domei Buenos Aires dispatch dated Wednesday.

Although the Government is considering the drafting of a bill governing payment of wages with the object of acquiring cooperation from labor, the laboring classes do not seem to dance to the tune of the Government offering more wages, says the dispatch pointing out the fact that the dissatisfaction on the part of labor is seen in the incessant demands for improvement of working conditions.

Strikes Increase

Stressing that strikes are on the increase, the dispatch further states that in January factories affected numbered 43, increasing to 76 in February, while the total number of 15,512 strikers in January jumped to 70,905 in February.

Chiefly aiming at a cooperative attitude on the part of labor toward the Government for the increased production of munitions, Donald Nelson, director of the Wartime Production Bureau, spoke over the nationwide hookup on the evening of February 2.

The gist of his speech quoted by the dispatch follows:

"For the attainment of the objective of an increased production of munitions, workers are requested to exert the utmost efforts. Enterpreneurs and workers who render distinguished service in the execution of the munition increase plan shall be compensated in a special way. I, as director of the Wartime Production Bureau, sent to munitions factory owners my messages and requested them to embark on the increased plan immediately in compliance with the Government's wish. The 163 hours a week system, or the 24 hours a day, does not seem to be in force at present. Should this system be carried out throughout the country, it would be possible to increase the production of munitions by at least 25 per cent with the present factory equipment. And I earnestly desire the realization of this system.

Special Compensation Given

"For the encouragement of labor, factory owners and workers will be specially compensated for services rendered. Please recall President Roosevelt's request for the production of 60,000 planes, 45,000 tanks and 20,000 anti-aircraft guns and the construction of 8,000,000 tons of merchantmen in the course of this year. Only 10 months or some 300 days remain in this year. Capital and labor are requested to cooperate with each other for the attainment of the projected plan."

Bank of Japan Accounts

March 6
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,054,863
Over Issues	354,863
Deposits	683,637
Loans	580,921

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.1	— .70
N.Y.K., new, short-term	93.3	— .40
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	89.1	— .20
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.49	+ .01
Government bond, Kogo 5s	102.90	....

BURMA COMMERCE IMPORTANT TO INDIA

Necessary Materials Exported In Large Quantities Within British Empire

India is almost completely dependent on Burma economically, states a recent issue of the Diamond, an influential economic magazine, in surveying Burmese foreign trade.

Rice, mineral oil and teak are the three main items in the list of the Burmese exports, while cotton goods, iron, steel and machinery constitute the main parts of the Burmese imports.

Following are the lists of the percentage of Burmese foreign trade classified according to countries in 1938 (1) and the list of the percentage of important Burmese exports in 1938 (2):

(1)

Countries	Percentage
India	50.3
England	17.9
British Malaya	5.7
Japan	4.4
Ceylon	4.1

(2)

Commodities	Percentage
Rice	41
Mineral oil	22
Timber	8
Lead	6

India Important to British Empire

As is shown in the above lists, the major part of the Burmese foreign trade was carried on within the mechanism of the British Empire of which India is an important component. In 1938, rice amounting to 2,800,000 tons bound for foreign countries was exported to India to the extent of 45 per cent.

In the year 1938 mineral oil exported from Burma amounted to 206,000,000 gallons of which 63 per cent was petroleum and almost all of it was exported to India. Teak which ranks third in the list of Burmese exports was exported to India to the extent of 59 per cent.

Dependent on Burma

As mentioned above, India cannot exist economically without depending on Burma for rice which is the main foodstuff for the Indian populace, all kinds of mineral oil indispensable for the industrialization of India and teak and other kinds of timber which are important building materials in India.

With the possible outbreak of an emergency in India, a decrease in the production of rice in India itself will be more remarkable, thus forcing it to depend more on Burma for its supply of rice. From this point alone, Burma is in a position to place India under its control.

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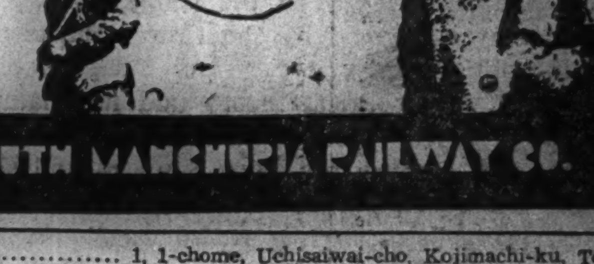
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TOKYO, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1942

Java and After

The Japanese military forces which on March 1 landed at three points in Java continue to advance in the face of the fairly spirited resistance put up by the Dutch and other troops. Indications are that the Japanese there are even improving their own record of blitzkrieg advance in Malaya. With the surrender of Java and Sumatra, in which both the Japanese offensive concurrently proceeds, the colonial empire of the Netherlands in the eastern hemisphere must come to an end.

The Low Countries consolidated their colonial position in the east in 1602 when the East India Company was formed as the chief organ of colonial administration. Since then, for four centuries, the Dutch people have thrived upon Asiatic labor. This period of Dutch colonial rule forms one of the most dismal chapters in the history of East Asia.

The Dutch traders who poured into Asia in the 16th century and later were perhaps no worse than the adventurers and privateers who in those days sailed forth from European shores to explore uncharted seas or in quest of routes to India and El Dorado. Nevertheless, we know from historical evidence that wherever the Dutch people advanced in the east there were murders, rapine and ruthless exploitation.

The peaceful tenor of Asiatic life was completely destroyed upon their coming. Had the native inhabitants of Asiatic countries known how to organize their voices or collect their efforts, there would have been quite a different history. But they were promptly reduced to penury and enforced to labor. When they found themselves under the whip of European taskmasters, they had been emasculated to abject impotence.

The Asiatic population in this condition labored and sweated, but they could not keep even a tithe of what they produced by their own hands. All they reclaimed from the soil went to enrich the European masters or were taken away in their argosies heaven knew whither. What was left in their hands was far from sufficient to sustain them. Famine was first intermittent and next incessant. The inhabitants of Java, for one, deprived of trade and shipping, in large part turned to the wooded hills and fisheries to make a livelihood. Free agriculture was prohibited. Production and prices were completely in the hands of the East India Company.

For accounts of the Dutch East India Company we may turn to no less a personage than Sir Stanford Raffles, the British officer who secured the island of Singapore from Johore. After his visit to the East Indies in Dutch possession, Raffles wrote that devastation and wreckage marked each stage of Dutch dominance. In the 19th century the East Indies passed entirely under the control of the East India Company, whose Dutch exploitation went on as before.

Colonial development was made totally at the expense of the people of the East Indies, who, in addition, had to bear some portion of the expenditure for the Dutch navy of Europe. A quarter of the national income of the Dutch people represented extortions from the East Indies. Total foreign investments in the East Indies, according to the official Dutch statistics for 1929, amounted to 2,100 million Guilders, of which 75 per cent represented Dutch interests, 14 per cent British, 5 per cent French and Belgian, 3 per cent American. In the following years American interests rapidly expanded, rubber being the main object of investment.

These countries holding interests in the East Indies were as arbitrary with the Chinese as with the native population. The system of penal contract which had been enforced so "successfully" in Malaya was applied to the East Indies. Under its relentless terms Chinese labor was pressed into service in the southern islands. Traffic in Chinese coolies went on openly and freely.

The democracies of Europe and America who are supposed to be so true to the cause of human liberty and freedom, once out in their Asiatic colonies, had no scruple to chain their people to thraldom. A height of absurdity was seen when a number of Indonesian nationalists, on the ground of being too democratic in their outlook and principle, were arrested by the Dutch colonial authorities who have always held, and still hold themselves in servile servitude to the democracies. These Indonesians, on this political charge, were debarred from their legitimate and peaceful trade with the East Indies.

When Thailand and French Indo-China agreed to cooperate with Japan in the interest of the peace of East Asia, the Netherlands Indies arrayed herself on the other side. Her hostility can only be explained by the pressure diplomatically applied from London and Washington. The Anglo-American policy evidenced on this occasion, as on numerous others, can in no wise be justified. Neither of these countries has any right or ground to interfere with free trade and peaceful intercourse between the peoples of East Asia. If the democracy as upheld by the United States and Britain means interference with liberty and independence of other peoples, that very political theory and its champions must be destroyed in the interest of humanity. The war that Japan has now carried into Java, Sumatra and elsewhere to expel the American, British and Dutch interests therefrom, may deservedly be termed "a sacred war." Sacred, because its successful conclusion must mean to peoples of East Asia another stage of progress toward the true way of providence. War can be sanctified only by the cause in which it is waged.

JAPANESE SEA FIGHTING POWER TAKES LEADING ROLE IN PACIFIC

Development of Seafaring Spirit Phenomenal From Remote Times—Naval Strength Expanded

By AMAR LAHIRI

Part I

When Commodore Perry of America opened the door of Japan to international intercourse, little did he imagine that his "black ships" spurred the patriotic sentiment of the Japanese people to eventually build up the strongest naval power in the world. In the current War of Greater East Asia the Japanese Naval Armada has not only shown its mettle, but has proved to the world that it is a "boss" of the sea-power. While on the one hand it has backgrounded the spectacular Vinson Naval Scheme of the Roosevelt Administration, on the other it has made Britain acknowledge that the Anglo-Saxon naval might is no longer a superior force. Japan has already taken the leadership in ocean warfare in the Pacific.

The history of the Japanese Navy is extremely interesting. Fleet Admiral Togo who annihilated the Baltic Fleet of Czarist Russia during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5 is the naval hero of the nation. The American Naval Academy regards Admiral Dewey, who destroyed the Spanish Fleet in Manila Bay during the Spanish-American war, as the greatest naval leader produced in the country. Yet, considering the technique and valor shown by these two commanders, it has to be admitted that Admiral Togo displayed a far superior ability than Admiral Dewey who commanded war vessels which were better in construction and fighting power than the Spanish men-of-war.

Seafaring Spirit Developed

It is interesting to note that Japan because of its geographical position developed a seafaring spirit long before feudalism was stabilized in the country. This spirit coupled with a sense of navigation at an early age strengthened its contact with Chosen and later on it was instrumental in establishing a regular intercourse with the South Sea Islands. Japanese fishing craft instead of remaining in inland waters, sailed off for far distant places on fishing expeditions.

After the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, Portuguese ships began to appear in Eastern waters. In the Muromachi period, Mendes Pinto brought firearms to Japan, revolutionizing the art of warfare in the country while the adventurous activities of the Japanese "wako," overseas adventurers culminated in the realization of marine traffic between Japan and the southern countries. And Japanese vessels during the "red-seal" trading system maintained intimate relations with the then Japanese Navy.

During the regime of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, Japan reformed its maritime policy and began constructing ships according to foreign styles. The appearance of these new types of vessels encouraged the islanders to seek fortune and fame in distant lands. As a result, Japan aided by commercial aspirations of Tokugawa Iyeyasu established trade relations with many Eastern nations and built a moderately strong maritime power. But with the initiation of the seclusion policy by the third Tokugawa Shogun, Iyemitsu, the enterprise of the sea-footed nation was considerably curtailed until the arrival of Commodore Perry when the Government was forced to recognize the necessity of building a navy. As a matter of fact, preliminary work was immediately undertaken and a training station was opened at Nagasaki in 1855 and a dockyard built.

First Voyage to U.S.

Soon after, a naval school was opened with a vessel presented by the Dutch Government. Japan also purchased a few warships from the Netherlands. Moreover, it received a man-of-war from Queen Victoria as a present, and it was not long after this activity that the Japanese boat Kanrin Maru crossed the Pacific for the first time to the United States. This shows that early in the second half of the 19th century, Japan had become earnestly anxious to revive its traditional marine might to protect the country from naval bombardment.

During the Meiji era, the Japanese Navy was thoroughly reformed on the lines of the navies of Western nations. Soon after the Restoration period, Japan received great assistance from Great Britain in naval affairs and by 1872 it had a fleet of 17 ships. Of these only three were iron-clad, one was a composite craft and the rest were wooden vessels with a total tonnage of 13,812. The following year the Emperor performed the foundation celebration of the Navy and Japan's naval modernism hoisted its sail to take a cruise in the ocean of naval armament.

Japan imported a number of war vessels from abroad and simultaneously began to nationalize the technique of naval construction. Between 1882 and 1885 it was able to reveal a remarkable growth in naval strength, inasmuch as prior to the Sino-Japanese War it increased its total tonnage to 50,000, comprising 28 war vessels and 24 other boats. It also effected improvement in naval organization and opened an Officers' Naval School which was followed by a Higher Naval Staff College.

Naval Strength Improved

With the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5, apan was afforded an opportunity to test its naval skill and after the war it took careful notes of its weak points and went on improving and consolidating its naval strength which proved its efficiency during the Russo-Japanese War.

What Fleet Admiral Togo accomplished during that war, was spectacularly repeated by Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto in the Pearl Harbor bombardment during the start of the current war. Strangely enough, European nations which were taking a patronizing stand in their relations with Japan became stirred to moments of anxiety when the youthful nation defeated Czarist Russia. Its naval display on that occasion earned full recognition from other naval Powers. Before the Russo-Japanese War, Japan's naval tonnage was 258,231, but after it the naval might was increased to 506,093 tons with an aggregate strength of 46,463 men as against pre-war's 33,674.

Japan's victory over Russia, among other things, proved that though it was a newcomer to the international naval arena, it was in no way inferior to other nations so far as the art of naval warfare was concerned. It is, of course, true that Japan built its Navy by importing foreign vessels, by learning naval techniques from the West and by constructing a portion of its Navy with the assistance of foreign engineers. Yet it has to be acknowledged that the insular nation after finishing its probationary period in the naval school of the world, became quite independent of foreign assistance at a subsequent date.

Confident of Power

Retrospectively, it can be said that Japan became confident of its Navy's striking power because of the results obtained during the wars with China and Russia. And when it was forced to surrender Liaotung Peninsula which it had secured under the terms of the Shimonoseki treaty, the leaders of Japan determined themselves to recoup the loss at an opportune moment. The action of Li Hung-chang in this regard alienated the sympathy of the Japanese Army and Navy, impelling the diplomats, generals and admirals to nurse a legitimate grievance against the policy of the Peking Government. Consequently, when the Russo-Japanese War broke out, Japan got even with China and Russia.

The Japanese Navy after the Russo-Japanese War gradually increased in quality and quantity; and when the naval expenditure amounted to about one-third of the total budget in 1921, other naval Powers, foreseeing the possibility of a future gigantic expansion of the Navy, resorted to wiles of diplomacy and intiated the Washington Disarmament Conference, which presented Japan with a fixed discriminatory naval ratio of 5:5:3.

In other words, Japan was allowed to have three ships to every five of Britain and America. By accepting this ratio, Japan was forced to abandon its expansion program for building fighting squadrons. The conference, however, did not come to any definite agreement regarding cruisers and auxiliary ships, and as such, Japan was able to continue its expansion program in respect of these types.

Promotion of Officers

In the Navy, active routine service during the Taisho era was for a period of three years and in the force there were volunteers and conscripts. The annual enlistment of volunteers and conscripts in 1920 was 5,381 and 5,590 respectively as against 6,526 and 5,549 of 1924. One noteworthy thing was that promotion of officers whether petty, warrant or commissioned, was generally by selection. For example, a warrant officer of meritorious active service of at least five years was qualified to be commissioned and gradually promoted as a special service officer to the rank of lieutenant-commander or even higher.

(To Be Concluded)

U.S. Living Costs Highest in Ten Years

Food prices and the cost of living in America have reached their highest point in 10 years under the impact of the armament effort.

Records of the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that the cost of living has gone up 7½ per cent since the start of the war in Europe. But in the same period average weekly earnings in manufacturing industries have increased 32 per cent.

This is contrary to the experience of the first two years after World War I broke out in Europe. In 1914-16, living costs jumped 14 per cent. Figures are not available on wage increases of that period, but economists say that earnings lagged behind increasing costs.

Current higher earnings and wage increases, of course, have not reached all workers, and there are many persons with fixed incomes, receiving no more now than they did two years ago.

But in the manufacturing industries, especially in the durable goods establishments where so much of defense production is concentrated, workers have received a substantial margin of "real wages" above and beyond the rise in living costs, economists say.

The rise in the cost of living is largely the story of the rise in retail food prices.

The Labor Department's study shows food prices have gone up 12 per cent in 1940—10 per cent since last March.

Eggs, pork, fats and oils, for example, are being bought under lend-lease, explaining in part rising prices for these commodities.

The average cost of foods, most important item in the wage earner's budget, economists report, will be higher when the cost of fresh fruits and vegetables starts to go up.

Bureau economists look for further advances in living costs but are hopeful that price control mechanisms can be created to prevent the 113 per cent rise experienced during the last war.

Not Wanted

The energetic salesman walked into the factory and sought and obtained an interview with the superintendent.

"Look here, sir!" he began, "I'd like to speak to some of your men and try to sell them my correspondence course on how to put fire and sparkle into their work."

The superintendent turned pale: "Get out of here," he roared, "this factory is working on a defense order making shells!"

His Work

"How's your business getting along?"
"It's on the rocks."
"That's too bad."
"No, it's good. I build light-houses."

LATIN AMERICA AND U.S. RACIALLY DIFFERENT

Suffers Irresistible Pressure Of 'Dollar Diplomacy'

By PROF. HIDEMICHI KATSUKAWA

In the far off countries of the Western Hemisphere it is easy to become confused regarding the extent of the influence which the United States exerts over the Indo-Spanish Republics which form part of the American continent. In general, it is supposed that these Republics suffer an irresistible pressure under the so-called "Dollar Diplomacy" and that there is no way of freeing them from this vexatious shadow which reduces to a mere illusion the principles of sovereignty and liberty that all peoples who call themselves independent should enjoy.

The foregoing, however, is an assertion which needs to be examined with impartial critical judgment, subject to the facts presented by objective reality.

First of all, one must make the following assumption as a continental whole America exists only in geography. In reality, one is dealing there with two (and, very often, three) superimposed continents which, in spite of the years that have passed since the discovery made by Christopher Columbus, have not been able to become forged into one. When Europe set forth to conquer the New World, its first intention was, no doubt, to decimate the original inhabitants or to destroy them totally, in order to replace them with large batches of white immigrants.

Two Reasons

This policy failed for two reasons: firstly, because the aborigines as workers were better suited to the ends of the European capitalists than their own workers, not only because of the greater physical resistance of the Indian but because his work could be obtained free or almost free of cost, making him economically irreplaceable; and secondly, because the armed rebellion of the Indians, very weak at first, gradually acquired terrible force in many parts of the continent, due to the cruelties committed by the Conquistadores.

In spite of the four centuries which have gone by since then, the dramatic differences created at that time have subsisted in many of the American nations to this very day. The mestizo (or the descendant of Indian and white) retains in his psychology that racial antagonism of his ancestors, of which he is at the same time the exponent and victim, while, on the other hand, the European type (descended from whites without any mixture of Indian blood) has never condescended to consider the mestizo his equal and never loses an opportunity of exploiting him economically.

One sees here, then, the racial pride of the European superimposed over the aboriginal race in American ethnology.

But there is yet another thing. In some of the Republics of the Western Hemisphere the problem is further aggravated by the fertile progeny of a former immigration of African negroes who were imported into America by slave traders from England and other colonizing countries in order to set them to work on the great plantations in the tropics. In such cases, it is no longer two but three continents which make the conflict of the diverse and clashing interests felt: Europe, Africa and America.

Racial Differences

To what has been said already must be added a second assertion, mainly: that the racial differences which we have just pointed out are not always identical in all the American countries, and that in some—though few in number—they do not exist.

This is a point of great importance, because wherever the ethnic difference is greater there is a correspondingly greater lack of indestructible national characteristics and of collective virtues which enhance and raise the moral standards of a nation.

Taking advantage of these differences in the ethnology of Spanish America as well as of the weak industrial economy of the whole of the small Republics of Central America, the United States has come to impose its will there absolutely. But there still remain, further down, the nations of the southern continent.

Here it is necessary to distinguish between the people who are in public office and the simple citizens. In general terms, these may be classified into three groups, as follows: (a) citizens partial to the United States and amenable to facilitating United States economic penetration in their country; (b) citizens who love the economic independence of their country and are against the imperialistic policy of the United States; (c) neutral or indifferent citizens, the ambiguous group, who bend to the interests of the moment, whatever they may be.

In Central America the predominant

(Continued on Page 3)

EUROPE'S ECONOMY UNDERGOES BIG-SCALE STRUCTURE CHANGES

Germany Heralds Stabilizing Finance, Consumption, Trade Between Inter-Continental States.

By PROFESSOR DR. ERNST WAGEMANN
President of the German Institute for Economic Research

The structural changes in European economy which are taking place at present may be termed revolutionary, for they are not only of social but also of political origin. They are necessitated by the trend of economic development. Only a few had noticed the gradual disappearance, after the war of 1914-1918, of those economic conditions which had created high finance and forced free commercial intercourse to the height of its efforescence. These conditions included a continuous opening up of new territory for colonization, a vast increase in population, the steady establishment of new industries, the rise of branches of consumption, hitherto unknown, and a rapid spread of ready markets, so that any slump could only be of a temporary nature.

This state of affairs might be described in terms of a race between consumption and production. However, when this race was over, the severe economic crises of 1929-1930 set in, a crisis that shook world trade to its very foundation. Businessmen with interests in big concerns had willy-nilly to retire from the scene of their activities and live comfortably on the money they had amassed. In other words, they began to renounce their positions as lords of the nation's economy.

Attempts Made for Improvement

State intervention was necessary in every country, even in England, the stronghold of Liberalism, and depreciation of currency and various other measures had to be resorted to by the State. In Germany, during the epoch of the Weimer Republic, a few weak attempts were made to improve matters, but nothing appreciable was accomplished until National Socialism came to the rescue with its principle of total economic control that comprised finance, consumption, trade, and production alike.

However, private enterprise was not deprived of its rights and the new economic order simply changed its tasks. The big factory owner in particular had always shown himself to be fully aware of his social responsibilities toward his employes and he was now given the rights of a leader of his industrial enterprise, a position which imposed on him certain duties and obligations in his capacity as the guardian and promoter of the interests of his followers and employes. It is true that he had no longer control of the markets. His functions, too, are limited with respect to reaching private agreements, organizing production, and employing labor.

Instead of working for the furtherance of his own private interests he now acts in a higher capacity as a representative of national interests. In former epochs, too, personalities were to be found among the big factory owners and industrialists who were then fully conscious of their responsibilities toward the nation's welfare. Even exceptionally large incomes, accruing from industrial enterprises, are recognized when they appear to be a just and suitable reward for valuable collaboration in the performance of highly important economic tasks.

Great Economic Areas

Today, such tasks confront the factory owner and businessman as a result of the great structural changes that are taking place in Europe's economy, not to mention the ever-increasing extent to which European States are drawing closer together to form the great economic area of the continent of Europe. Comparison with other great economic areas and a glance at Europe, disunited as it once was, will do to indicate the vast openings for the European industrialist and businessman and the magnitude of the mission he will be expected to fulfill.

America is more fortunate insofar as it has long since enjoyed economic unity. The reason the average income in the United States is considerably higher than in Europe is due not so much to a greater fertility of the soil or to slightly larger quantities of raw materials, but rather to the vast uniform market for goods which induces enormous mass production.

According to the latest statistics, the national income of the whole of Europe, excluding Britain, amounted to some 400 millard Reichsmark in 1939, divided over approximately 5,000,000,000 people, whereas in the United States a national income of 300 milliard Reichsmark was registered, the population figure being 130,000,000 Consequently, the income per head in America far exceeded 2,000 Reichsmark or 100 pounds, whereas in Europe the income per head was appreciably under 1,000 Reichsmark (50 pounds). This may be partly explained by the fact that certain work in Europe is done as honorary work, without remuneration, which is paid work in America, and partly by the industrialization and mechanization of the household management to an extent unknown in Europe. In addition, an almost barbaric extravagance with respect to clothes and pleasure is not unusual in America.

Nevertheless, according to Roosevelt's own words: "At least a third of the people live in misery and poverty." In the light of pure calculation, and taking the average income per head, America is, at any rate, richer than Europe, with its undeveloped agrarian territories in the East. This, however, proves how much more valuable productive work is when it can be carried on in a great economic area with its vast markets.

The future, awaiting us Europeans after the economic barriers that prevented inter-continental trade have been removed, is indicated by the enormous differences in the national incomes of the various countries. According to the statistics of 1925-1934, the national income per head of the population, reckoned on the basis of uniform prices, was as follows: Switzerland 2,000 RM, Holland and Sweden approximately 1,300 RM, France 1,250 RM, Hungary, Esthonia and Poland approximately 500 RM, and Rumania, Bulgaria and Jugoslavia about 340 RM.

Commercial-Political Alliances

Might one not assume that commercial-political alliances, the unification of means of transport, and the changing of certain centers of production alone would easily make Europe's work productive enough to secure at least an average income corresponding to the present state of Germany's productive capacity?

The economic-political forms, in which this promising alliance of European countries takes shape, have hitherto been outlined as follows: new kinds of economic agreements between sovereign States guarantee mutual markets or goods for a long time to come. The German-Rumanian Trade Agreement of March 23, 1939 was epoch-making. The point of vital importance in this agreement was the drawing up of a comprehensive economic plan, valid for several years to come, with the definite air of satisfying Germany's needs with respect to imports on the one hand, and on the other, to do justice to the possibilities of developing Rumanian production and to take into consideration Rumania's domestic requirements as well as its commercial intercourse with other lands.

A currency union as was once suggested in the sixties of the previous century for the States of the Latin Monetary Union never materialized, nor can it be realized today, for its conditions would be the complete mergence of national economies. On the other hand, the creation of balances in liberal transactions would not be desirable. Thus, the multilateral clearing transaction, the clearing bloc now in the process of development, represents at least a preliminary stage in the solution of the inter-European currency problem.

Structural Changes

And how great will the gain to Europe be, to mention only a few possibilities of increasing production, when Norway's water power can be used to the advantage of the whole continent, when waterways are extended and when, above all, the sparse communication between southeast and northwest Europe is brought up to the mark? Structural changes like these are still in the process of development and some of them are but projects for the future.

Already we may say that these plans will certainly materialize. In the midst of the technical progress of our age a Europe whose States continued to guard their frontiers jealously and cling to an economic structure that was already out-dated 50 years ago, would be completely incapable of confronting as an equal those other great economic areas, now taking definite shape in the world. Only an organization, characterized by the harmonious collaboration of State economic control and private enterprise and a bridging of the economic-political gulf between European States, can hope to secure for Europe its right to live.

Gems of Truth

Nothing is more certain of destroying any good feelings that may be cherished toward us than to show distrust.—On the contrary confidence leads us naturally to act kindly; we are affected by the good opinion others entertain of us, and are not easily induced to lose it.—Mad. Sovinge

• • •

You think a man to be your dupe. —If he pretends to be so, who is the greatest dupe—he or you?—Bruyere

• • •

When our vices quit us, we flatter ourselves with the belief that it is we who quit them.—Rochefoucauld

• • •

Nothing comes to pass but what God appoints.—Our fate is decreed, and things do not happen by chance, but every man's portion of joy or sorrow is predetermined.—Seneca

• • •

True dignity is never gained by place, and never lost when honors are withdrawn.—Massinger

• • •

The best throw with the dice, is to throw them away.—Old Proverb

• • •

It is the admirer of himself, and not the admirer of virtue, that thinks himself superior to others.—Plutarch

• • •

Wise men argue causes; fools decide them.—Anacharsis

—Of Things Japanese—
READY TO MEET EMERGENCY

By MOCK JOYA

How have the people of Japan come to possess the indomitable courage, patience, resourcefulness and capacity to bear hardship, that have been particularly manifested by soldiers in the firing lines and people at home? Their strong patriotic sentiment and rigid training of course fostered the development of those qualities, but it is the influence of Mother Nature that has rendered Japanese persevering and fatalistic.

Since remote times, the Japanese people have always had an incessant watch to keep and a hard struggle to wage against the destructive powers of nature that affect them constantly. There is constant danger of floods from the swiftly flowing rivers swollen by torrential rain; nor do they know when the next earthquake may not ruin their homes; from some volcanos ashes and lava may flow forth at any moment spreading destruction on every side. For long centuries they have been habituated to incessant toil and to have their precious homes, farms and properties obliterated almost in a moment. Always facing such perils and hardships, they developed astonishing resourcefulness and courage, and no calamity or hardship would dishearten them.

After each recurring visitation of floods, typhoons, earthquakes and fires, they bend every ounce of energy to the task of rebuilding and restoring, without bitterness or resentment. It is in the struggle with capricious nature that the finest and most solid characteristics of the bulk of the Japanese people have been developed—their boundless patience and perseverance, intelligence, ingenuity, self-control, tough constitution and temperate habits. Then their close and unremitting contact with nature in daily life and toil has rendered them all the more natural and considerate, and that creates readiness and resourcefulness to meet any emergency or unforseen happening.

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

YUJO
(Frendship)
1919

By SANEATSU MUSHAKOJI

PART II

What this work attempts to say is, indeed, very clear. It declares that man-made morality must perforce give way to human nature. The spirit which seeks to martyrize itself for friendship's sake is precisely the spirit which is bent on upholding moral principles. To love, on the other hand, is human. Omiya's friendship, who is extremely finicky about moral principles, is thus overcome by love. Human nature is mightier by far than anything else and should be so respected.

In other words, this novel seeks to reject the old moral view and clarify the basis of the new morality. It expresses in a straightforward manner the modern outlook upon life, which regards natural laws and genuine feelings of the individual as absolute. It next lays stress on mutual respect for individuality, as well as for love which springs from it, as the tie that binds human reciprocity in a society given to valuing nature and individualism. Though Nojima's love for Sugiko is of a very passionate nature, it is lacking in spontaneous respect for her individuality, and for this reason it failed to achieve its object. On this point Hayakawa is shown to possess greater possibilities in love than Nojima, even though he might not be the sort who could live up to Sugiko's sense of individualism, or who could sympathize with her thoughts.

Progressivism Recognized

As a form of ideology, these thoughts are by no means new, for they had already begun to appear in this country in the Meiji-twenties (1887 onward) when Romanticism reached its heyday. Their consolidation, however, had been so delayed that it had become necessary, at the time this novel appeared, to advocate them more strenuously than ever. Hence it is in its vigorous assertion in this respect that the progressivism (for its time) of the present work has been recognized.

As the reader will gather from the summary, there is hardly anything particularly worthy of notice in the state dealt with here. The construction of the story is likewise very simple. Its prose, in keeping with the tenor of the subject, is relatively plain and unsurpassed in its rugged honesty. These characteristics are valued highly as having served a great purpose in the literature of this country. They have helped to break down the pose and artificiality which still remained to some extent in the Naturalist period. They have thus contributed to the thoroughgoing development of naturalness and the realistic tendency. So much so, that it is even often enough said that since the ideology presented by this author is not altogether new, his principal contribution resides rather in the reform of these techniques in expression.

At the same time, that part at the end of the novel where Nojima, defeated in love and characterizing himself as "a solitary lion," flares up pathetically with a challenge to Omiya, the victor, to fight it out through their work, is indeed a noteworthy feature. For that is a forthright projection of his vigorous positivism which knows nothing of despair, nor of the negation of human life. This exuberant spirit, shot through with the affirmation of life, is a marked characteristic of all the works of the author. The robust quality which never breaks down in defeat, which constantly seeks a new significance in life somewhere, is not, of course, a peculiarity of his stories alone. But in view of the fact that it stands out so prominently in this work, there is nothing tragic here: only the plentitude of a comical spirit, always bubbling with cheer, can be seen.

Not Brooding Novel

As a result it has occasionally been criticized as a "silly" novel. The author, however, has rather been proud of this criticism and produced a work entitled Omedetaki Hito (A Simpleton), in 1910, emphasizing above all this "silly" spirit. Yujo, needless to say, brims with such a spirit, not only at its close, but throughout the volume. Though it contains a note of indignation resulting from the betrayal of friendship and disappointment in love, it is not a brooding novel, but one which is permeated with optimism. It is in every respect a representative idealistic work that treats of respect for individuality.

But on the other hand, it gives practically no consideration whatever to the point as to whether or not the love which united Omiya and Sugiko would really hold out forever on the basis of a good matching of characters. In this sense the story, rather than delve into actualities, is limited in scope to belief in the possibilities of a harmonious world. Which is so much the more reason why it cannot be gainsaid that, ideationally, this is merely an idealistic work. In short, for what it gains by assertiveness it loses in profundity. Thus, it is inevitable that it should give rise to such a defect, for instance, as the forced handling of the resolute-minded heroine Sugiko, in which her development from the age of 16—too soon even to be loved—and for a period of two or three years, is a bit too rapid and more like that of a puppetized creature.

The author, Saneatsu Mushakoji, was born in Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, on May 12, 1885. A leading author of the Shirakaba school, he was a vigorous exponent of Ultra-Individualism and Liberalism, its characteristic creeds. With all the fervor of the idealist he engrossed himself in the doctrine of individualist development and in humanitarian thoughts which sprouted from this school. He firmly embraced the idea which believed in "the will of humanity and its harmonious development" and consisted, so to speak, in respecting natural laws imbued with

(Continued on Page 3)

EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

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The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

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NAVAL LEADERS EXTOL ACTION OF SPECIAL ATTACK FLOTILLA; HISTORIC BACKGROUND IS TOLD

Heroism in Former Wars, Sakuma Incident Are Reviewed

YAMAMOTO IS MOVED

Extolling to the skies the glorious achievements of the nine gallant members of the death-defying Special Attack Flotilla, great admirals of the Imperial Navy, including Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, told about the historical background which underlies the history-making special undersea craft attack at Pearl Harbor, one reviewing the activities of the torpedo-boat squadrons during the Sino-Japanese War, another looking back upon the achievements of blockading squadrons at Port Arthur in the Russo-Japanese War and a third, recollecting the heroic death of the late Commander Tsutomu Sakuma, who shared the fate of a submarine 40 years ago in the Inland Sea of Seto.

Admiral Yamamoto, who must be somewhere on the Pacific at present, recently sent a letter to a certain Admiral at home in which he says.

"The time is not yet ripe enough for me to dwell upon the particulars of the activities of the Special Attack Flotilla that penetrated into Pearl Harbor. It is clear, however, that those submarines have sunk at least one enemy warship.

Moved to Tears

"In the light of the fact that the young participants in the attack including some, who graduated from the Naval Academy only a year ago have scored such brilliant results, I have been shown that the young should never be thought of lightly merely because they are young. I confess that I was moved to tears at the gallant acts of these officers and men."

The letter according to the Asahi, shows how Admiral Yamamoto, who has granted a citation to these warriors in the capacity of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, was moved at their gallant acts also as a man.

Alluding to the death-defying attack of the Second and the Third Torpedo-Boat Squadrons, which succeeded in sinking three leading warships of the Chinese navy at the time of the Sino-Japanese War, Baron Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, retired, ex-Supreme War Counselor, attributed the achievements of the Special Attack Flotilla to the traditional fighting spirit of the Imperial Navy.

"At daybreak on February 5, 1895, 10 torpedo-boats of the Second and the Third Squadrons, approached through the mouth of the Wei-hai-wei Port to the main ships of the Chinese navy consisting of the Teien, Raien and Ien through the mouth of the Wei-hai-wei Port, where those ships had taken shelter after being pursued by the Japanese Fleet.

"Torpedoes in those days had only short shooting range and consequently, the torpedo-boats had to approach close to the targets before they could release the torpedoes. The members of the crew could, of course, entertain no hope whatever of returning alive.

Sneaked Into Port

"The squadrons rushed to the enemy warships undergoing a terrific bombardment from the Chinese scout-vessels. They succeeded in immediately sinking the Teien and one transport, but our forces also suffered great loss, one torpedo-boat being sunk by the enemy fire and another running on a rock. Before dawn the following day, the First Squadron sneaked into the port and sunk the remaining two warships.

"At that time, I was a Lieutenant and the chief of the Third Squadron. The activities of the sea battle in Wei-hai-wei Port was then called a "death-defying strategy." This was the time when the traditional death-defying spirit of the Imperial Navy was clearly manifested for the first time.

"This spirit was enhanced for the second time during the Russo-Japanese War when our torpedo-boats attacked and sunk the Russian warship, Sebastopoli.

"At midnight of a certain snowy day in December 1904, one of the torpedo-boat squadrons approached within 40 meters of the enemy ship and sunk it immediately.

"In the historic sea battle in the Japan Sea on May 27, 1905, many of our destroyers drew so near to the enemy fleet that they had to cross the line of the enemy fleet to the opposite side and fire after taking careful aim from a proper distance.

"In my opinion, the achievements of the Special Attack Flotilla at Pearl Harbor is to be considered the florescence of the traditional spirit of our Navy, which has long been cultivated

(Continued on Page 2)

His Majesty Cables Condolence Message To Monarch at Rome

His Majesty the Emperor graciously dispatched on Friday, a telegram of condolence to King Vittorio Emanuele III of Italy upon the recent death of Duke of Aosta, former Viceroy of Ethiopia, and late Commander of the Italian Forces in East Africa.

HIRAIDE EXPRESSES PRAISE IN AIR TALK

Superhuman Feat Lauded to Skies by Spokesman of Navy in Statement

INSPIRATION IS RENEWED

Traditional Spirit of Sea Arm Remains Unchanged — Mothers Remembered

Expressing his highest praise for the superhuman feat of the nine guardian Gods of the country, who penetrated deep into Pearl Harbor and wrought havoc with the enemy fleet, thus fulfilling their weighty mission successfully at the supreme sacrifice, Captain Hideo Hiraide, Navy spokesman of the Imperial Headquarters, issued a long statement through the JOAK microphone on Friday night.

The gist of his speech follows:

"One hundred million people of Japan cannot help but renew their inspiration in recollecting the great services rendered by the nine national heroes, particularly at a time when their third anniversary of death is close at hand.

"I should like to picture, with the aid of some of the information received from the American side, their activities within the waters of the formidable enemy naval base.

Entered Pearl Harbor

"The narrow entrance to Pearl Harbor is virtually impossible to pass as the strip of water is screened in order to prevent submarines from entering the port, while the neighboring water is infested with innumerable mines, not to mention the most up-to-date facilities in detecting the approach of enemy craft and the strong batteries on both sides of the entrance. The nine men, nevertheless, successfully surmounted these difficulties and entered into the harbor.

"During the day, members of the Special Attack Flotilla spent the monotonous hours playing with the wooden toys which they took along, or probably, writing the diary which they knew very well would be their last.

"Thus, waiting deep in the waters of Pearl Harbor until the dead of night, they started carefully toward the interior, dodging many obstructions in the narrow path inside the port, and commenced their operations as the aerial bombardment started.

"Through their periscopes, they probably noticed the fierce attack on the enemy warships by the Imperial Navy Air Units while some, their periscopes spied by the enemy, were obliged to submerge before ascertaining the result of their torpedo attack as the enemy destroyer moved toward their direction for a counter-attack.

"By this time, the aerial attacks of the Imperial Forces were greatly intensified, actually presenting a Dante's Inferno in front of their very eyes as the thunderous explosions, violent flashes and scraps of flying steel mingled with the screaming enemy figures grasping the air as they fell on the decks of the sinking vessels continued in rapid succession.

Down to Davey Jone's Locket

"With remarkable coolness, unthinkable to be that of a man facing a certain death, the captain of one special submarine, at the terrific report of an explosion, brought his craft on the water surface and ascertained the tragic end of the enemy warships on which he fired with deadly accuracy. This was seen by the Japanese Forces standing by in a distance outside the harbor, who reported that simultaneously with the sound of a terrific explosion, a column of water belched skyward, setting the enemy ship ablaze and sending it to the bottom a few seconds later.

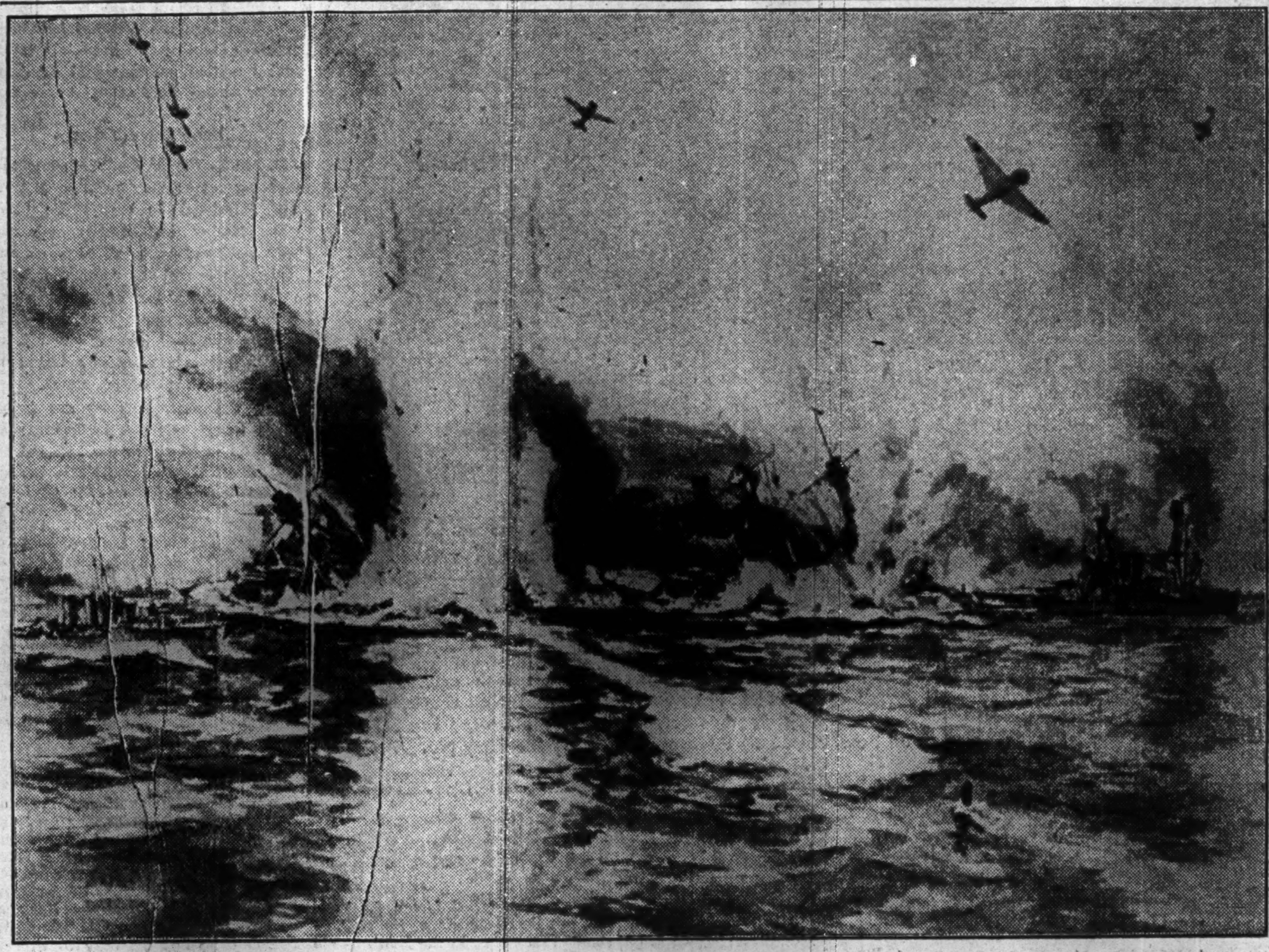
"Early on the morning of December 8, or at 10:41 p.m. Hawaiian Time, the Special Attack Flotilla sent out a wireless message to the effect that the attack was a success and then the members, nine in all, shared the fate of their submarines in complacency.

Throne Hears Reports

"The highest honor justly due them has been conferred upon the nine members of the Special Attack Flotilla when their daring feat and sublime spirit of fealty and patriotism probably unparalleled in history was graciously heard by His Majesty the

(Continued on Page 2)

Blow That Will Live Forever in Navy Annals



One by one, the prides of the U.S. Navy crumple amid smoke and flame under the furious baptism of bombs and torpedoes unleashed by our intrepid air and submarine units. The above is a vivid reproduction of the memorable daylight attack on the American fleet in Pearl Harbor launched by our Navy Forces on December 8, 1941, as depicted by Takeshi Matsuzoe. (Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

DISSENSION GROWING IN CHUNGKING CIRCLE

Leaders Seen at Odds Over Foreign Policy as Allied Setbacks Continue

Domei

HONGKONG, March 6.—Reflecting the confusion caused by successive Allied setbacks in the Pacific, High Chungking leaders are seriously split over questions of foreign policy, according to reliable reports received here today.

Advocates of "wait and see," including General Ho Ying-chin, War Minister, Chan Ki and Tai Tien-chu, are bitterly opposed to the pro-Anglo-American clique led by Dr. H. H. Kung which is clamoring for closer cooperation with Britain and the United States.

Further dissension is apparent between the pro-Soviet faction headed by General Feng Yue-hsiang, Sun Fo and other Kuomintang diehards, such as Chen Kuo-fu, it was said.

The dispatches further revealed that Chungking leaders are extremely pessimistic regarding successful Allied resistance in India, despite professing agreement with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's policy of aiding Britain's attempt to held India.

N. China Enemy Wiped Out

Domei

NANKING, March 6.—The last remaining Chungking strongholds in North China virtually have been destroyed as a result of the mopping-up campaign begun early in February, it was revealed by the Japanese Army Headquarters here today in reviewing the week of February 27 and March 5.

Twenty thousand Chungking troops belonging to the 51st Army, the newly organized 4th Division and the 11th Division have been cut to pieces in strongly manned permanent fortifications in the mountains of Shantung Province.

The headquarters also announced that 35,000 troops under General Sun Liang-cheng, which lately have been showing signs of making trouble, were routed March 2 in western Shantung Province.

To Start New Tanna Bore

The Railways Ministry Thursday announced that boring will begin from March 20 on the new Tanna tunnel near Atami hot springs, which is one of the stiffest obstacles to the completion of the projected Tokyo-Shimonoseki high-speed railway line. The new trunk line will be the only wide-gauge railway in Japan, and the bullet train will make the run of more than 1,000 kilometers in less than nine hours.

Consulate at Tayeh

Domei

NANKING, March 5.—A branch of the Japanese Consulate-General at Hankow was established on Wednesday at Tayeh, in eastern Hunan Province, in view of the increasing number of Japanese working in iron mines in the Tayeh district, it was announced here today.

Bushido Spirit Fully Shown By 9 Gallant Navy Warriors

Calm Fortitude in Face of Certain Death Seen In Letters, Poems and Spoken Words Of Intrepid Heroes

The nine war heroes, who astounded the entire world with their heroic action in the Special Attack Flotilla at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia during the Battle of Hawaii, have left behind them letters, poems, and spoken words in the memory of their friends, which show that to the last they were filled with the indomitable spirit of self-sacrifice, which makes the impossible possible, and the unattainable attainable.

Through the medium of their letters and the reports of their friends, they indicate their Bushido spirit during their last moments, just before they launched out on their death-defying expedition from which they were never to return.

Commander Naoji Iwasa, before departing with the Special Attack Flotilla for the Battle of Hawaii, wrote a letter to his former commander, a Captain of the Imperial Navy, in which is the following clause: "In the event of my failing to carry out my duty, you will know that the fault will lie entirely with me."

There is no better illustration of the Sakuma spirit, that courageous spirit of responsibility, which has been handed down through the ages in the Imperial Navy ever since the submarine commanded by Commander Tsutomu Sakuma met with its disastrous fate in the Inland Sea of Japan.

Part of the letter follows:

Happy to Get Assignment

"I am overwhelmed at the wonderful opportunity thus offered to me, and I am determined to sacrifice my life for the achievement of the noble duty entrusted to me.

"I am very grateful to you for your kind and diligent efforts to train a foolish and clumsy man like me into a first-rate warrior, and I take this opportunity to apologize most sincerely for my failure to come up to your expectations.

"Our country is threatened by a grave peril and for the preservation of the Yamato race, it has become necessary to take this final step and launch out into the offensive.

"The honor of dealing the first blow has been granted to your humble servant, this insignificant officer, and I know no greater glory. Here is the opportunity of putting into actual practice the teachings you have so graciously wasted on me.

"In the event of my failing to carry out my duty, you will know that the fault will lie entirely with me.

"Thank you very much for all your help and teaching while I was still alive. Praying for the perpetuance of your military fortunes, I remain, Naoji Iwasa."

Lieutenant-Commander Masaji Yokoyama left the following note:

"The opportunity for sacrificing my life in the service of my country at the time of her greatest need has at last descended upon me and I know no greater glory. Long Live His Majesty the Emperor! I respectfully shout thus three times.

His Farewell Message

"I take this opportunity to tender my heartfelt thanks to my parents and relatives, to the teachers of my alma mater, to the instructors of the Imperial Navy, to my superior officers, and to those who have been before me for all the trouble they have taken over me.

"I tender my heartiest sympathies to the bereaved family of Warrant Officer Sadamu Uyeda, who is with me.

"Finally, I am deeply grieved that I have been unable to repay even the minutest fraction of the debt of gratitude that I owe to His Imperial Majesty, and I am heartily ashamed of my unworthy self. First-Lieutenant Masaji Yokoyama."

Real Poet

Besides the above, Lieutenant-Commander Yokoyama's notebook contains the following poem:

Peace reigns in my heart.
 Of victory I am assured.
We meet the enemy fleet
 At the entrance to Pearl Harbor.
What a fierce battle below.
 And what a bright moon above!

Lieutenant-Commander Shigemi Furuno sent his father a "Waka," a Japanese poem of 31 syllables:

The young cherry blossoms
 Drop from the tree
At the height of their glory
 Without regret.
Thus shall I overcome
 The submarine-nets
And mine-laden seas,
 And scatter my bones like a broken pearl
In Pearl Harbor.
The morning sky is bright
 With the joy of our meeting
 At the Yasukuni Shrine.

Lieutenant Akira Hiro-o has left nothing except some official records, but according to his comrades, he was always talking of the anticipated victory of the Japanese Forces, and before his departure with the Special Attack Flotilla he was full of spirit.

"The ice-cream sold at Honolulu is specially fine," the Lieutenant said, "I will bring you some when I come back." His comrades burst out laughing at this.

Looked Forward for Action

The Lieutenant continued, "I shall take my revolver and my sword. When we land at Honolulu, I should like to engage in some hot action with these. Of course, I prefer to have two revolvers, but I shall have to be content with only one."

"Are you going in your working outfit?" asked one of his comrades.

"No," said the Lieutenant, "I shall go fully armed, but since it is very hot, I shall be lightly dressed."

(Continued on Page 2)

U-BOATS CONTINUING DRIVES ON ATLANTIC

12 More Ships Added to Mounting Toll—Moscow Raided First Time This Year

Domei

BERLIN, March 6.—German submarines operating off North and Central America in the Atlantic have sunk an additional 12 enemy ships, totaling 82,500 tons, including seven large tankers and one large United States destroyer, and damaged with torpedo hits two other vessels, the High Command announced today.

German aircraft continued attacks against Sebastopol in the Crimea, and Moscow, blasting buildings of military importance in the center of the Soviet capital, the communique said.

Other German aircraft formations were said to have sunk a 3,000-ton freighter in waters around England and to have blasted barracks in southern England and supply plants at Portland.

In the central and northern sectors of the eastern front, Germans forces, with the cooperation of the Luftwaffe, were reported to have repulsed all Soviet attacks despite the setting in of the cold spell and heavy frosts.

Referring to North Africa, the communique said German aircraft yesterday raided British air bases and railway facilities in the Fuka and El Daba areas in Egypt.

German aircraft blasted with heavy caliber bombs British airfields and submarine bases on the island of Malta yesterday, the communique stated.

German naval long-range batteries stationed along the French coast, today shelled a British convoy, which was attempting to steam through the English Channel, forcing it to return to Dover.

First Moscow Raid

Domei

LISBON, March 6.—According to a London dispatch received here today, a Moscow radio broadcast intercepted in the British capital has announced that German aircraft for the first time this year, last night bombed Moscow, raining bombs on a number of key-points within the Soviet capital and causing great damage.

A number of casualties have been sustained in the raid, the Moscow radio declared.

Limp Into Gibraltar

Domei

ALGECIRAS, Southern Spain, March 6.—A British destroyer and a submarine, both badly damaged, have arrived at Gibraltar, it was learned here today.

Both vessels were said to have landed an undisclosed number of dead and wounded.

It is believed here that the two warships were attacked somewhere in the Mediterranean by Axis planes and managed to limp into Gibraltar for repairs.

Italians Repulse Attack

Domei

ROME, March 6.—On the southern Libyan front, Italian Sahara units yes-

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPANESE FORCES CLOSING IN ON NAVAL BASE AT SURABAYA; DJAMBI AND RIMAU OCCUPIED

Capture of Batavia Is Hailed by Spain; Naval Power Seen

Domei

MADRID, March 6.—News of the Japanese conquest of Batavia has aroused both admiration and joy in Spain. Meantime, all journals played up the fact that the lightning speed with which the Japanese have struck at enemy objectives have clearly proved the superiority of the Japanese Navy over that of the united nations.

Full Offensive Flung in Java Sector by Imperial Troops

OIL CENTERS SEIZED

Domei

LISBON, March 6.—Japanese Forces are pressing hard on Surabaya, and already have reached a point close to the great Dutch naval base, it was reported here from Bandoeng today.

The Japanese are throwing the full weight of their land, sea and air forces against all fronts in Java and Netherlands military authorities gloomily have admitted that the war situation in the Dutch East Indies has reached a critical point, Bandoeng dispatches declared.

Djambi Occupied

Domei

WITH JAPANESE FORCES IN SUMATRA, March 6.—Japanese Forces occupied Djambi, 200 kilometers northwest of Palembang Wednesday after crushing stiff enemy resistance.

Djambi and Rimau, which also was occupied by Japanese Forces are important oil centers.

Moving to West Indies

Domei

LISBON, March 6.—With Batavia in Japanese hands and Bandoeng, wartime Dutch colonial capital, in imminent danger of falling before a direct Japanese offensive, Netherlands East Indies authorities are planning removal of all Government offices and leading commercial concerns to the Dutch West Indies where they will be under American protection, a dispatch from Bandoeng revealed today.

Colony Lost Forever

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 6.—Commenting on the Japanese attack against the Netherlands East Indies, Lieutenent-Colonel Kunio Akiyama, Japanese Army Spokesman, at his press conference this afternoon, declared that the Dutch Asiatic colony has been torn away from Holland forever.

Lieutenant-Colonel Akiyama emphasized, "We don't think for a moment that the islands will be restored to the Netherlands."

The Spokesman said Holland is powerless and it is "inconceivable that she will be able to regain the Indies single-handed."

Lieutenant-Colonel Akiyama then pointed out that in view of the strategic importace of Java, "we may now say the Japanese have crossed the fence of the Indian Ocean."

"We now can go anywhere," he said, adding, "Australia virtually is defenseless—naked, we may say and with a long coastline, she is extremely vulnerable."

Lieutenant-Colonel Akiyama then cited that both the Netherlands East Indies and Australia sent aid for the defense of Malaya from their scanty air forces which now is one of the causes for their inability to defend themselves.

Pointing out the irony of the Australian aid the spokesman asked, "what percentage of Australian assistance is Britain returning to Australia?"

Lieutenant-Colonel Akiyama warned that Australia may be attacked by the Japanese "if Australia does not relinquish its belligerency," adding significantly that we can launch operations without reinforcements."

U.S. SEA SERVICE HALTED

McCormack Line Discontinues South American Calls

Transocean

LISBON, March 5.—The South American shipping service will be discontinued by the McCormack Line, it was announced in New York City.

The ships of the so-called "Good Neighbor Fleet" will remain temporarily in New York at the disposal of the United States Government. This sudden announcement will have a serious effect upon the passenger traffic between the American continents, shipping circles fear.

OFFICIAL AID ASKED IN BOOSTING HEALTH

Welfare Minister Outlines Policy For Physical Improvement of Nation

GOVERNORS HEAR HONJO

Kishi Stresses Need of Intensifying General Mobilization Structure

Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi, and Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi addressed the fourth-day session of the Governors' Conference on Friday.

The session was called to order at 9 a.m. and Welfare Minister Koizumi was the first speaker.

Pointing out the urgent policy of improving the health of the people, the Welfare Minister particularly drew the attention of the governors to the improvement of the health of children, who are to develop as future soldiers and industrial workers. The problem of extending medical service to all remote parts of the country was also discussed by the Minister.

General Shigeru Honjo, President of the Military Relief Board, next told the governors the increasing necessity of looking after the welfare of wounded soldiers and the families of war heroes.

He requested the prefectural heads to give utmost attention to adopt proper measures for their relief and welfare, as the living conditions of wounded soldiers and bereaved families would greatly influence the general life of the people.

In the afternoon session, Commerce and Industry Minister Kishi in his address stressed the necessity of intensifying the general mobilization structure.

"We must be prepared for a long war, and must be determined to execute the war to establish the Greater East Asia," he said. "While we are making military operations, it is our duty to speedily carry out constructive works. For effecting this economic construction, the national wartime structure has to be intensified.

"First, the Government organized various control associations and there are now 12 associations.

"Second, there will be required more labor and materials for producing war materials and increasing production for the economic control has to be further strengthened. The national productive capacity has to be expanded by adjusting the supply of labor and materials, and reorganizing rationally the industrial structure of the country.

"As regards trade, it is natural that the former trade policy has to be changed, as the nation's foreign trade now consists of dealing with the countries within the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere since the outbreak of the present war. Thus, by trade means the smooth exchange of goods with Manchoukuo, China, French Indo-China and Thailand.

"Concerning the southern occupied territories, the Government as a temporary measure is undertaking the purchase of their products and the sale of our goods.

"Lastly, the low-price policy will be further maintained, although it is not meant to peg prices at the present figures. Prices will be adjusted according to the amount and cost of production.

"In this respect, I wish to request your cooperation in executing the Government policy so that all measures will be smoothly carried out for the attainment of our final object."

The Governors' Conference will end today, and in the last day's session, the attending governors will be instructed on affairs under the jurisdiction of the Communications, Overseas and Agriculture and Forestry Ministries.

Bahrein Ruler Chosen

Domei

BERLIN, March 5.—Sheik Salman al Khalifa, eldest son of the late Sheik of Bahrein, island in the Persian Gulf, has been elected ruler of Bahrein, the German News Agency reported from Amsterdam today.

NAVY CHIEFS EXTOL INTREPID WAR DEED

(Continued From Page 1)

and trained through frequent emergencies."

Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, retired, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet stated to the following effect:

Truly War Gods

"Those officers and men, who participated in the battle at Pearl Harbor on board five special undersea-craft are indeed worthy of the name of War Gods.

"It is said that those heroes had before their start uttered not a word of boast as to their prospective exploits nor were they excited at the time of their ephocal mission. They went on their expedition as if on an excursion, sheerly disregarding life or death.

"The Commander-in-Chief on the other hand, is said to have allowed them to try the epoch-making enterprise only after deliberate consideration and investigation testified the possibility of their returning back safely after the battle.

"The participants thought nothing of their lives and the Commander thought of every possible means of saving their lives. What a beautiful and heart-rending manifestation of the more than cordial relationship between the seniors and juniors of the Japanese Navy!

"I hear that those nine warriors had prepared for self-destruction presupposing the impossibility of safe return. This kind of heroic resolution must have appealed to the hearts of Gods and enabled them to achieve so magnificent a result."

Reason Japanese Navy Strong

Describing the unique spiritual force and superior "spirit of attack," which is characteristic of the Japanese Navy and which made possible the gigantic successes achieved on December 8, 1941 in the attack of Pearl Harbor, Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, retired, and Admiral Ryokitsu Arima, retired, in a press interview on Friday said the spirit of loyalty and patriotism multiplied by the spirit of transcending life and death, is the driving force of the officers and men of the Japanese Navy, reports Domei.

"Ever since Captain Sakuma's submarine disaster off the coast of Shinminato, Yamaguchi Prefecture in 1910, there has developed a unique spirit held only by the officers and men of the Japanese submarine service," Admiral Takahashi pointed out.

"This spirit of the crew of the submarines is something apart from the so-called "Spirit of the Wild Eagles," Admiral Takahashi said, adding, "airplanes soar in the skies, and every deed undertaken, dangerous and death-defying though it may be, is glorious and spectacular.

"Contrary to this, submarines have a most quiet and unpretentious mission. The officers and men have to go through long, tedious hardships, with a spirit of profound endurance which needs the height of courage.

"Let us imagine a submarine disaster. Gradually the air becomes thinner and thinner; slowly and steadily the water rises, and death can be felt coming closer and closer every minute.

"It would be much easier to die a sudden death, but that is not permissible in the submarine. Every one must stand by his post to the very last, and I feel sure that the Japanese officers and men are the only ones who can do this.

Classmate of Sakuma

"The well-known First-Lieutenant Sakuma, who was Captain of Submarine No. 6, which went down off the coast of Shin-minato while maneuvering, was my classmate in the Naval Academy. He and his 12 men stood at their posts until death, which was later discovered, and, in the note which the Captain left behind he said he hoped this disaster would not affect the morale of the Navy.

"This spirit," emphasized Admiral Takahashi," remains in the heart of the Japanese Navy, and it has been fostered and developed, culminating in a superior spiritual attitude which can be called 'the soul of the submarine.'

"This soul of the submarine," described the Admiral, explained in a few words, is 'daringness amid prudence,' and this spirit is what made possible the successes of the Special Attack Flotilla.

"At the time of the first World War," he continued "Japanese submarines were way behind those of other countries in every aspect. But after the war, Japan bought seven U-boats from Germany and carried out intensive efforts in developing the ships.

"And now," Admiral Takahashi concluded, "after only 20 years, Japanese submarines compare favorably with any in the world."

Traditional Spirit Unchanged

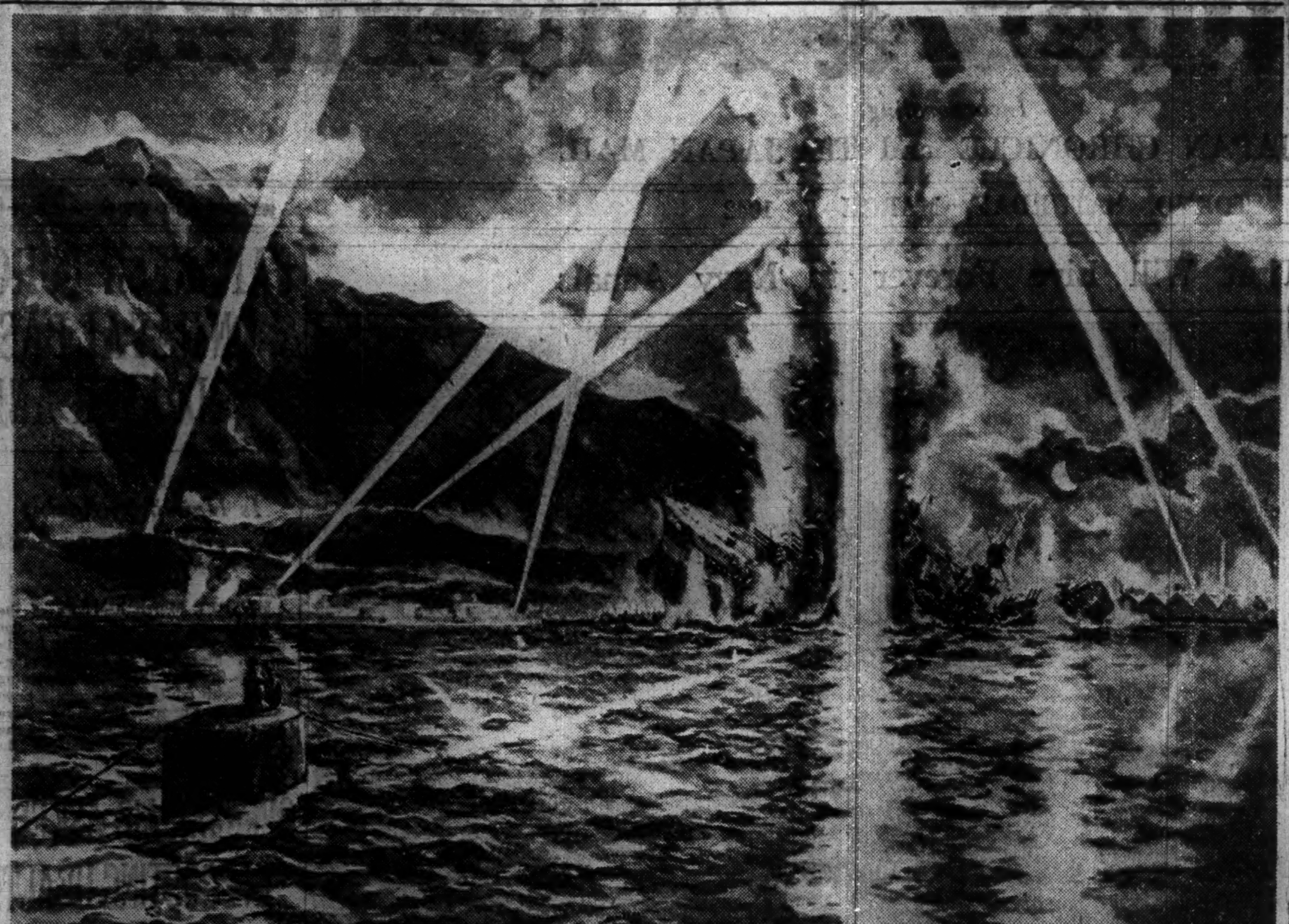
Declaring that the traditional spirit of the Japanese Navy has remained unchanged since the blockade of Port Arthur at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, Admiral Arima, who took command of the blockade said, "It is that calm, composed and courageous spirit which those men of the Special Attack Flotilla held to the last that characterizes the Japanese Navy and which was seen at the time of the blockade of Port Arthur.

"These men," he continued, "did what they knew was their duty, not caring about praise or commendation, and they were happy to give their lives for the cause of the country.

"It is true that although the spirit manifested by the young men only in their twenties is the same traditional spirit brought down since the Russo-Japanese War." Admiral Arima said, adding, however, "the technique with which the attack of Pearl Harbor was carried out is far superior to that of the blockade of Port Arthur.

"Indeed, at this time I bow my head in reverence to the loyal, patriotic and courageous young men of today, who have upheld the tradition of the Navy and who have shown the world the strength and might of the Japanese Navy."

The Attack on Pearl Harbor



"Thunderous explosions, violent flashes, scraps of steel hurled high into the air and an American battleship of the Arizona type was no more." Thus eye-witnesses described the sinking of this warship which occurred at 4:33 p.m. on December 8, 1941, in Pearl Harbor. With the issuance of the Imperial Headquarters communique on Friday, the whole nation now knows full details of the gallant exploits of the death-defying Special Attack Flotilla which caused such havoc in the Battle of Hawaii. In the painting above, Takeshi Matsuzoe, famous artist, vividly reproduces the attack on Pearl Harbor. (Censored by Navy Ministry No. 571)

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, March 7

HOCHI—Nine War Heroes
MIYAKO—Heroes in Sea Battle
ASAHI—Batavia Completely Occupied
CHUGAI—British Appeasement Policy Toward India

Nine War Heroes

HOCHI

The outstanding achievements attained by a special attack flotilla of our submarines in the surprise attack on Pearl Habor on December 8 last year fully displayed and enhanced the matchless offensive spirit and tradition of the Imperial Navy. It not only deeply impressed the Japanese people on the home front, but their heroic achievements at the very outset of the war astounded the peoples of the entire world and dealt a fatal blow to the United States Navy. On the occasion of the citation by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, for the heroic attack, the Imperial Headquarters revealed in detail the peerless heroic action of the special attack flotilla.

According to the announcement, the plan of the attack, which astounded the world, owed its conception to Commander Naoji Iwasa and several other officers who desired to perform their duties loyally, serving the Sovereign and the State by putting the plan into execution in case of an emergency. The non-commissioned officers who took part in the plan were, according to the announcement, men in whom the officers had always full trust and who had wished to be with their commanding officers in life and in death. Keeping strict secrecy, even within the service, tacticians and engineers in complete unity of purpose devoted themselves day and night without rest or sleep to the construction of the undersea craft and preparatory training. The painstaking efforts in this preparatory period by these heroes are more than enough to stir the timid into activity.

As they set out on the glorious expedition the special attack flotilla sped on its way toward Pearl Harbor, and passing through the enemy's vigilantly guarded and complicated channels, staged daring attacks in broad daylight and under the cover of darkness. Thus, they dealt an annihilating blow to the United States Pacific Fleet at the very outset of the war of Greater East Asia. All the crews were entirely devoted to attaining maximum results from the attack with hopes of rejoining the fleet being entirely left out of consideration. Heroic deeds such as placing oneself above the question of life and death can only be performed by the officers and men of the Imperial Forces who are always willing to sacrifice themselves for the Sovereign and the State.

Behind the glorious victories achieved by the Imperial Forces, there are always a great number of loyal and gallant officers and men. The people on the home front must renew their resolution again for the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Heroes in Sea Battle

MIYAKO

The activity by a special attack flotilla of special submarines in the Battle of Hawaii which astounded the whole world was revealed in detail by the Imperial Headquarters Friday, together with the names of the heroes who willingly sacrificed their lives. The entire world has been anxious to know the plan, structure, and formation of the attack flotilla. The announcement revealed that it was a perfect example of the unity and the traditional loyal spirit of the Imperial Navy as well as its superb tactics and technique.

Despite instructions to rejoin the fleet after execution of attack, the crews were entirely devoted to the attainment of maximum results, and they gave no consideration to rejoining the fleet. After confirming the instant sinking of a battleship of the Arizona type and communicating this feat to the fleet by wireless, they are believed to have either been sunk by the enemy or to have smashed themsolves up. This heroic action is nothing but the fullest manifestation of the offensive spirit of the Imperial Navy which disgards the question of life and death from the very beginning. We have nothing but words of appreciation for the loyal and heroic action of these youthful heroes who successfully fulfilled their difficult tasks.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor, fully recognizing the heroic deeds of these nine officers and non-commissioned officers, was pleased to promote them by two ranks, and a special citation was given them by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, in honor of their outstanding achievements. As long as our Empire exists, the spirit manifested by this special attack flotilla will live in the hearts of the Japanese people, whom we believe will display it in the future whenever necessary.

Batavia Completely Occupied

ASAHI

Pressing the enemy in the Greater East Asia Sea area back to Java Island and seizing the control of the sea and air in that region, the Imperial Forces successfully made landings on March 1 at three different points, on Java Island. Although the occupation of the entire island has since then been regarded as a matter of time, the Imperial Forces, fighting speedily and gallantly, completed on March 5 the capture of Batavia. For this, we cannot help renewing our thanks and appreciation.

Batavia is known as the political and economic center of the Netherlands East Indies, and the significance of its occupation is comparable with that of Kuala Lumpur in the Malay Peninsula. Although the Netherlands East Indies Government was removed somewhere else before our occupation of Batavia, the enemy's political structure in Java Island has been virtually destroyed and the fate of Java Island is now completely sealed. While carrying out mopping-up operations of the enemy remnants on the one hand, the Imperial Forces will endeavor to the construct a new order in the island in cooperation with the inhabitants there.

Although there is some difference between the operations in the Malay Peninsula and those in Java Island, as the Imperial Forces took complete control of the entire Malay Peninsula 20 days after the occupation of Kuala Lumpur by penetrating into Johore Bharu at the southern extremity of the peninsula, the Imperial Forces operating in Java Island will, without a doubt, sweep through the distance of 700 kilometers between Batavia and Surabaya in a short period. Coupled with clever and speedy tactics, the occupation of Batavia will undoubtedly accelerate the campaign of the Imperial Forces in the island. This, needless to say, will make the strategic position of the Empire toward the Indian Ocean and Australia more solid and unshakable than ever.

British Appeasement Policy Toward India

CHUGAI SHOGYO

Desertion of the Netherlands East Indies by Britain on the pretext of defending India and Burma which clearly reveals the true colors of that country is nothing surprising for us. Declaring that they would put up stiff resistance, with the Netherlands East Indies as the last base of operations in the southwestern Pacific Ocean, the British made Australia and the East Indies rely firmly on them. As the situation developed unfavorably for the Allied forces, the British left the command of the Netherlands East Indies in the hands of the Dutch military authorities and transferred General Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the southwestern Pacific region, to India. No matter how indignant they are toward the British, the East Indies authorities have nobody to blame but themselves, as such a predicament was caused simply by the lack of their foresightedness as well as their over-reliance on other nations. We can never forgive the outrageous attitude of the British but the prevailing situation did not allow them to remain calm for Burma and India were exposed to imminent danger. Thus they were compelled to take such a faithless attitude.

With the complete occupation of Burma by the Imperial Forces imminent, India cannot remain calm and peaceful. If the war is extended to India, it is obvious that the independence movement in that country will be intensified. In view of this situation, the British Government, while maintaining a suppressive policy on the one hand, has been trying to appease India as much as possible on the other. Thus, in order to make India join the anti-Axis front, the British Government even asked Chiang Kai-shek to visit India and confer with Indian leaders. It is, however, quite dubious whether India will accept Britain's persuasion at this moment or not. Britain will undoubtedly try hard to win the cooperation of India. But if India joins hands with Britain the golden opportunity for its independence will be lost forever. Thus it would be only proper and natural that India has neither accepted Chiang Kai-shek's persuasion nor joined hands with Britain despite various flattering proposals.

It is quite obvious that the recent visit of Chiang Kai-shek was made at the request of the British Government. If India forms a joint front with the Chungking regime, needless to say it will become a battlefield, and the chance for its long-cherished independence will perhaps be gone forever. Although the political situation in India appears to be quite complicated, it was after all, caused by the cunning colonial policy of the British Government. Leaving India in confusion and internal discord, Britain deftly utilized such a situation in its favor. The Indian people must realize that they are at the crossroads of success and failure for their country. This is no time to hesitate for if they do, the Indians will miss the opportunity for independence which is in their hands now.

Hiraide Expresses Praise in Air Talk

(Continued From Page 1)

Emperor.

"Just before they set out for their never-to-return mission, the members had a moment of gaiety with their comrades, joking and laughing as if they were starting on a short pleasure trip.

"One of the members, known for his love for sake, was encouraged by his companion who, after wishing for his success and his safe return, offered him any amount of sake when he came back from his mission. This man, however, did not accept the offer of drink although he was grinning good naturedly at the well intended remark of his comrade.

"Thus, the youthful heroes, who are now deified as War Gods, left for their suicide trip in the best of spirits.

"It was found later that though each member wrote down words of thanks to the superior officers and comrades for their guidance and friendship and kept a detailed record of their official duties in order, not many wills were found among them.

"What I wish to state here with special emphasis is the great maternal influence, which played a vital role in developing such a self-sacrificing spirit as manifested by these nine men.

"Each member of the Special Attack Flotilla was well known for his filial piety and most of the members considered it their happiest moment to return home and spend a day with their mothers whenever they were given vacations.

Lauds Japanese Mothers

"Consequently, the efforts of their mothers in leading these men to the right path and sacrifice themselves to help build up such a spirit is indeed worthy of the highest praise. If it were not for the pains and hardships of the Japanese mothers behind the scene, the rearing of such outstanding characters as the nine War Gods is quite beyond possibility.

"There is a world of difference between the actions of these men and those of the American and British soldiers, who take to their heels whenever they come across a superior opponent or hesitate to undertake a task if there is a least risk of danger. Behind such men lies the egoism and epicurism of American and British mothers.

No Comparison With Yankees

"For one example, the chief reason for the American sailors in joining the navy is to see the world at the country's expense, draw an extraordinarily high pay and to make it their pleasure to call at various ports of the world for enjoyment purposes. These were made clear by statements issued by the soldiers captured by the Japanese Forces during the current hostilities.

"The whole world is just spell-bound at the great and marvellous accomplishments of our forces at all fronts achieved since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

"I feel certain that they will envy the Japanese Nation when they find that behind such spectacular successes, there is the stout determination such as demonstrated by the members of the Special Attack Flotilla in the heart of each and every Japanese subject.

"The nine members of the submarines, apart from being the Gods of War, are also the Gods of Peace Construction. The thing that is to follow the War of Greater East Asia is the establishment of lasting peace in the world.

"The present hostilities is not the War of Destruction but that of construction and when such a time comes when Japan undertakes the holy task of constructing a New Order, I feel confident that the spirit of these guarding Gods of the country will guide the way."

TOLL OF RAID BY RAF ON PARIS ANNOUNCED

Greatest Crime in History Between Formerly Allied States, Says Berlin

Domei

PARIS, March 6.—The total number of persons killed during the British air raid on Paris has now reached 700, it was revealed here today.

Meantime, countless numbers of persons who have been rescued from under the debris are said to be in a "pitiful" condition as the result of their narrow escape from death.

Berlin Scores Crime

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 5.—Concerning the bombing of Paris by the R.A.F., the Wilhelmstrasse emphasizes: "The sympathies of the German people are with the French people." It points out that regardless of any political or legal problems, the people of Germany express profound sympathy for the French citizens who have to bury either wife, father, mother or child as a victim of the indiscriminate British attack.

Dakar, Oran and Paris are being characterized by the Wilhelmstrasse as stages of the British policy toward an ally who collapsed under the burden of the war incited by Britain, and whose capital has now been bombed "like any Kaffir village that rose up in protest against British taxes." It is declared, furthermore, that against Paris, probably were employed those airmen which refused to participate in the battle in the Pacific, in Africa or other dangerous spots, preferring the much less risky job of bombing Paris.

"The bombing of Paris will go down in history as the greatest crime ever committed between formerly politically befriended and allied States," these quarters declared.

Height of Shamelessness

As the height of shamelessness, Berlin quarters characterize the announcement, made in London solely in the French language, in which the King of England and the British Government expressed their deep-felt sympathy for the victims of the British bombing. The King of England, obviously affected by this monstrous bombing, held it his duty to express such words of hypocrisy. The world, however, is deeply shaken by what has happened in Paris—shaken in view of the fact that British politicians who formerly claimed to love Paris like a woman, now, for no reason whatsoever and in an absolutely senseless manner militarily, sent bombing planes to Paris and let hundreds of French civilians be murdered.

The freedom, proclaimed by the pamphlets which the British dropped simultaneously with their bombs, is described by Berlin quarters to be apparently the freedom of a graveyard that England wants to donate to the French people.

Sumner Welles statement in which the U.S. Under-Secretary of State declared that he had been personally informed of this impending attack is regarded as most remarkable in Berlin, since this had been stated by the representative of a State which, at least formally, is still maintaining diplomatic relations with Vichy. "Like everyone in history," Wilhelmstrasse quarters stressed, "also this crime will fall back on the perpetrators and neither we nor the French people will ever forget the bombing of Paris."

Two Planes Downed

It has been confirmed in Berlin that German A.A.-guns were being employed in the defense of Paris and during the attack two British planes were shot down. It is stated, however, that up to now the A.A. artillery at Paris was not as strong as that in Berlin because a British air attack on the capital of the former ally of England was thought hardly probable. With regard to the big number of casualties, it is pointed out in Berlin that the raid was made in the clear moonlight and that also parachute torches had been employed which must have afforded the British airmen fairly good visibility. Moreover, owing to the lack of adequate A.A.-defenses, the British airmen could descend to an altitude from which they must have been able to hit the points they intended to hit.

The question whether the German High Command will undertake retaliatory measures has been left open. It is stressed in this connection that the German High Command is interested not in the bombing of cities as such but in the destruction of enemy troop concentrations and the bombing of important war objectives.

U-Boats Continuing Drives on Atlantic

(Continued From Page 1)

terday repulsed enemy attacks, the High Command announced today.

Meantime, Axis air formations continued to carry out attacks against enemy objectives and in cooperation with land forces in southern Libya, forced the enemy to withdraw.

One British plane was said to have been shot down during the encounters yesterday.

Bushido Spirit Shown By 9 Navy Warriors

(Continued From Page 1)

"We wish you luck," said the others, "and we will wait for your return."

"Thank you very much. I shall do my best. But what's all this? Lunch, cider, chocolate,—well, well, I feel like I'm going on a hike, not a battle. Ha, Ha."

A Hero at 22

Lieutenant Hiro-o was only 22 years old. In his diary is the following entry:

My parents and relatives do not know that I am out here. They think I am having a holiday, for that was the impression I gave them when I parted from them. All of you, forgive me please. I am going to die for my country, for the sake of the nation, and perhaps in later days you will recognize this, and say, Ah, the blighter has done it after all.

Promised to Sink Battleship

Special Second Sub-Lieutenant Shigenori Yokoyama held the following conversation with his comrades before his departure:

"I'm sorry to have troubled you for such a long time," said Yokoyama, taking out some beans and offering them to his comrades, "I shall sink a battleship for you."

"Best of luck," said the others, "But mind you, it must be a battleship, not a destroyer, or a cruiser."

"Sure," nodded Yokoyama.

"Not even a submarine," pursued his comrades.

"Of course, of course," said Yokoyama. "The Commander always aims at a battleship."

"When you come back, let's all drink like the devil," suggested one of his friends.

But Yokoyama left without making any promise about it.

Special Second Sub-Lieutenant Naokichi Sasaki, after receiving his orders and instructions about the projected operations of the Special Attack Flotilla, went up on deck with his comrades.

Determined to Die

Lighting a cigarette, he said to them, "When I received my orders, I was so overwhelmed that my whole body was trembling. I had half-expected it, but the determination to die in performing my duty was formed the moment I heard the orders. Now that my objective is clear, I know what to do, and I shall do my best."

Chief Warrant Officer Yoshio Katayama was told by his comrades just before he left that it would be all up with him if he was discovered and attacked with depth-charges.

"In that case," said Katayama, "I shall rush full speed at the enemy ship, and burst a hole in its bottom. What do you think of this verse,

Before the God of War I heard
Tomorrow's cry of dismay
From the lips of President Roosevelt.?"

Chief Warrant Officer Sadamu Uyeda was a scholar, and among his articles were the "Moji Kuzushikata Jiten" and the "Shosei no Michi."

Chief Warrant Officer Kiyoshi Inagaki's last words were, "I shall fight to the last. When we meet again, it shall be at the Yasukuni Shrine."

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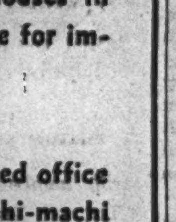

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MOSTLY TANKERS SUNK

80 Ships, Totaling 532,900 Tons, Destroyed by U-Boats in January

Transocean

BERLIN, February 21.—More than half of the 80 vessels, aggregating 532,900 tons, which have been sunk by German submarines off the North American Atlantic coast since the beginning of January are tankers, of which there is a particular shortage in Britain as well as in the United States, according to competent Berlin military quarters.

The significance of the U-boats' successes is illustrated most vividly by comparing the figures with the official announcement made by the United States Shipping Board before the United States entered the war, stating that during the first nine months of 1941 the United States completed the construction of 65 commercial vessels displacing a total of 522,000 tons.

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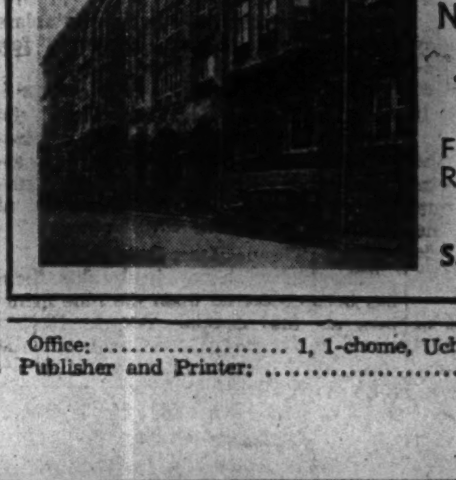

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